THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,583—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10509	....	....
9th "	ARABIA	8020	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
30th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8020	....	....
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10509

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 294	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London or Southampton	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 990

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and fartaer information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Aegeus	3905	A. Petris	16th Mar. 1912
Cleopatra	4389	N. Cherulich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Aegeus	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherulich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 693 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by s. st. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

252, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	4th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	7th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	8th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th Mar, calling at Muscat, Lingo, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 9th March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd March, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	.....	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	13 Mar.	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	.....	.....	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 Feb.	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June	.....
City of Sparta	5412	29 May	16 June	9 July	.....
City of Paris	7200	14 "	9 "	29 July	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	22 July	.....
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	.....
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	19 Aug.	.....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	13 "	.....
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	.....
City of Sparta	5412	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7530	29 "	21 "	11 "	.....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseille..21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 13 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 20 Oct.	15 Nov.
steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5413	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

Fares,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Marseilles	£s. 57s.	Rs. 891	Rs. 472	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	652	1,001	489	909
" Liverpool	608	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
5½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER. *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephone in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON,	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZAMBOANGA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using ...

ELESKA DRY MILK COCOA

In ¼lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,

SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANNICHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.

ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose. Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the services of an auctioneer to sell metals and unserviceable stores from 1st April, 1912 to 31st March, 1914 will be received by the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee Arsenal, up to 12 noon on the 20th March, 1912.

II. Forms and full particulars can be obtained from the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee Arsenal.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto one P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 11th day of March 1912, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to the Municipal Hospitals.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
20th February, 1912.

"FIFESHIRE" S. S. WRECKED OFF RASJARD HAJUN.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the wrecked steamer "Fifeshire" as she es near Rasjard Hajun including fittings for efrigerating, ammonia flasks, anchors, chains, windlass, bronze propeller blades, davits &c. Terms cash.

Tenders should be sent to the undersigned not later than Tuesday 5th March, 1912.

JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED.
Lloyd's Agents,
Chartered Bank Building,
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from Firms in India for the construction of two hundred IRON COVERED GOODS WAGONS (5' 6" gauge) for the above Railway during 1912-13. The wagons tendered for must be of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway standard or of the Sheffield Twinbarrow type.

The Contractors will have to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except :—

Wheels and axles,
Axle boxes,
Bearing Springs,
Screw couplings,
Vacuum Brake Gear,
Buffers and Springs,
and Draw bars and springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India about 1st October 1912.

Delivery of complete wagons must commence not later than two months after receipt of the above materials, and must be continued at the rate of not less than 50 complete vehicles per month.

Copies of Drawings and specifications and of tender forms will be supplied on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. Applications should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 10) which will be returned on receipt of BONA FIDE Tenders but not otherwise.

Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers marked on the outside "Tender for Covered Goods Wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway" should be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Calcutta, and will be received by him up to noon of the 13th March, 1912.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
CALCUTTA, the 23rd February, 1912.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN. MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		UP. PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras	Dep. 15- 0	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Arkonam	„ 17- 0	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Guntakal	„ 3-15	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Raichur	„ 7- 0	Manmad	Arr 7-29
Wadi	„ 9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.	
Hotgi	„ 12-46		
Dhond	„ 17-47	Manmad	Dep. 8-45
Manmad	Arr. 234-35	Dhond	„ 15-12
PUNJAB MAIL.		Hotgi	„ 19-41
Manmad	Dep. 0-25	Wadi	„ 23-17
Itarsi	„ 8-40	Raichur	„ 2-30
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Guntakal	„ 6-13
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Arkonam	„ 16-20
		Madras	Arr. 18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 19-15	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Manmad	„ 0-25	Muttra	„ 10-29
Bhusaval	„ 3-25	Agra Cantt.	„ 11-33
Khandwa	„ 5-37	Lucknow	„ 9-30
Itarsi	„ 9-40	Cawnpore	„ 10-55
Bhopal	„ 10-48	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Bina	„ 13-30	Bina	„ 18-36
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Bhopal	„ 21-13
Cawnpore	Arr. 20-29	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Lucknow	„ 22- 0	Khandwa	„ 2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep. 19-47	Bhusaval	„ 4-23
Muttra	„ 20-44	Manmad	„ 7-41
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Bombay	Arr. 12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

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BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING. SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th March, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 29th February, 1912.

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J. S. MODY & CO.,
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Bombay, 2nd March, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY 3RD MARCH.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 3rd March at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon opposite P. & O. Co. Dockyard, and behind the Gloria Church next to Fort Trust Workshop, in the compound of B. I. S. N. Dockyard No. 2 bungalow, the very valuable and artistic season wood furniture by Robert, Wizbridge and Lazarus, made on the owner's special design such as large telescopic, dining table, neat large sideboard, elegant Robert-made drawing-room suite lined silk, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, mahogany drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, new designed bedstead, clothes and gown presses, elegant season wood, mirror-door almyrah, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables fire and burglar proof Chubb's large safe on stand, ornamental cabinets, barometer clock with bronze figures old Chinaware, travelling chest of Elkington's spoons, forks, tea set, etc. carved half-doors, thermos flask, rich table ornaments, chest-of-drawers, bevelled mirror velvet lined gun cupboard, pictures, elegant-made dresser, ivory chessmen violin in case, revolving top office-table, full plate camera, silk tapestry, curtains, typewriter, marble clock showing dates, months and phases of moon, large ice-box, China matting and linolium, large iron stove with chimney and boiler, bicycle, horse action saddle, etc., the property of William Garriock Esq., M. I. M. A. of the B. I. S. N. Co. Dockyard.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,000 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Colaba, opposite the Cotton Exchange in the Jetha of Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

About 1,000 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Broach, Wardha, Hinganghaut, Palgaon, Dhamangaon, Elichpore, Amraoti, Khandesh, Multan &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 45 Bales Cotton.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 4th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Chunda Ramjee's Press, Colaba on account of the concerned—

45 bales mathia cotton.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 2nd March is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages.

AUCTION SALE of plants, stores and corrugated Iron Sheds etc.

On MONDAY the 4th inst. at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Electric Old Power House at Wadi Bunder, corrugated iron sheds of sizes, 3 cooling towers about 40 ft. high fitted with wooden planks and two large iron pumps fitted with iron brackets drawing pully etc., iron plate doors, iron plate tanks, cast iron trap doors, iron pipes, cast-iron fire bars and fire bar plates, wrought iron pipes, leather belting, steam pipes, canvas hose, coalashes, large chimneys of wrought iron plate about 50 ft. high 5 ft. diameter with punkha pully shafting etc., one large shed with corrugated iron roof 55 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, one large shed with corrugated iron sheet 15 ft. by 10 ft. wide, one corrugated iron shed with teakwood frames 10 by 10, feed water fitters, dampers with wheels etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On TUESDAY the 5th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—

About 2,000 full pressed bales Comravati, Bengal, Akola, Wardha and Khandesh Cotton of Jathas No. 17 and 19 slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large heap of loose cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on WEDNESDAY the 6th March 1912 at 11 a.m., (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora; for 12 months from 1st April, 1912 to 31st March 1913, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskin Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Parbhadevi Road and Elphinston Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of Materials of the Gowlies Chawl at Agripada.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs BENNETT, & Co. will on MONDAY the 11th instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the materials of the Gowlies Chawl situate at Agripada.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1912.

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Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COPLESTONE—BOUGHEY—Feb. 5, at Burnt Well House, Chester, the wife of Lieut. Coplestone Boughey, of a son.

KAYE—Feb. 8, at Cote Wall, Mirfield, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. H. S. Kaye, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf., of a son.

KENNARD—Feb. 6, at the British Legation, Teheran, Lady Kennard, of a son.

COODE—Feb. 12, at Lenham Court, Lenham, Kent, the wife of Lieut. C. Harold Coode, Royal Marine Light Inf. of a daughter.

LAMBTON—Feb. 8, at Newmarket, the Hon. Mrs. George Lambton, of a daughter.

STAMER—Feb. 8, at Betton House, Market Drayton, the wife of Major Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart., of a daughter.

WALKER—Feb. 6, at 7 Park Street, York, the wife of Capt. Oswald Walker, 15th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOME—COGGESHALL—Feb. 8, at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, London, Douglas Ralph Home, formerly of the Egyptian Civil Service, son of the late Capt. R. H. Home, of the 13th and Royal Company of Archers, to Mary Josephine Coggeshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Coggeshall, of 22 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, London.

LONGUEVILLE—FITZHERBERT BROCKHOLES—Feb. 8, at St. Thomas's Church, Claughton-on-Brock, Reginald Longueville, late major Colestream Guards, lieutenant-colonel commanding 7th batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Dorothy, daughter of William Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq., of Claughton Hall Claugston-on-Brock.

LORD—BECHER—Feb. 6, at Castle Lyons Church, co. Cork, Robert Cecil Lord, R.E., to Ruth Alice Mary, daughter of the late Col. Sullivan Becher, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gorkhas, Dehra Dun, India, and of Mrs. Becher, of Castle Lyons House, and granddaughter of the late H. C. B. Becher, Esq., Q.C., of Thornwood, London, Canada.

WILLIAMS—POWELL—Feb. 10, at Christ Church, High Harrogate, W. E. Rees Williams, Captain, Indian Medical Service, son of the late Dr. Rees Williams, and of Mrs. Rees Williams, of Dominica, British West Indies, to Gertrude, daughter of Charles A Powell, of Oakwood Lodge, Harrogate.

DEATH.

ALLCHIN—Feb. 8, Sir William Henry, Allchin, M.D. F. R. C. P., Physician Extraordinary to His Majesty the King, aged 65.

BEACHCROFT—Feb. 10, at Beaconsfield, Manor Road, Worthing, Francis Porten Beachcroft, Bengal Civil Servi (retired), aged 70.

HAY—Feb 9, at Woodlands, Ticehurst, Sussex, Lord Charles Edward Hay, son of the late George, eighth, Marquess of Tweeddale, aged 77.

HOP—Feb. 7 at "Frogual," Folkestone, Caroline Elizabeth, widow of the late Major-Gen. Archibald, Hugh Hope, Madras Cav., aged 94.

STRACHEY—Feb. 8, at Guildford, Henry Strachey, late lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Army, aged 95.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 10th Extra Meeting.
Holi festival: Bank Holiday.
Installation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Masonic Hall, Bombay, 5-45.
B. V. R. Annual Rifle Meeting at Ghat Cooper, morning.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The man who borrows to make ends meet is pulling the ends apart."—Scranton Tribune.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Macedonia" leaves Bombay harbour to-day at 2-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Jivanlal Panalal of Narayen Dabulkar Road reports the theft of a diamond stud, valued at Rs. 3,500.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Association will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, on Monday, at 6-15 p.m., (Standard Time), when there will be a discussion on the following topic "Should English be taught in the lowest standards of Primary Schools, and if so by what method?" Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., will open the discussion.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN WORKERS.—The annual meeting of the Christian Women Workers' Union was held at Government House, on Wednesday afternoon under the Presidentship of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. The following speakers addressed the meeting, which was attended by about 100 ladies:—Miss Maya Das, on the vernacular work on the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Dobson on university settlement work Miss Hazen, on work in the schools; Miss Leetch, on work in the zenanas, and Lady Clarke, in appreciation of the above addresses.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Spirit of Pageantry—Fletcher
Overture	Bohemian Girl—Balfe
Valse	Saints and Sinners—Dawson
Selection	Faust (No. 2)—Gounod
Skipping Rope Dance	In the Shadows—Finck
Ball Solo	Weymouth Chimes—Howgill
Selection	The Mousme—Monckton
Two Step	Paddling Puddles—Airlie Dix

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March	With Joyful Sounds—Dostal
Overture	Les Rems d'em Jour—Adam
a Song	Violets—Wright
b An Indian Romance	Hobomoko—Reeves
Selection	Mikado—Sullivan
Valse	Love's Last Word—Cremieux
a Op. 101 No 7	Humoreske—Dvorak
b Pfrif-Lied. Come my love and dance with me	Strauss
Selection	The Arcadians—Monckton

"ARABELLA."

New Radio-Active Curative Water.

Doctor Robert Bell, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., Physician in charge of the Cancer Research Dept., London, in a Clinical Paper addressed to general practitioners, published in the "Medical Times" of the 29th July, 1911, says in referring to radionised water: "At this point I may call attention to the fact that certain natural waters are radio-active, and therefore are of service as therapeutic agents, where cell metabolism is prejudicially affected. Amongst those I have been constrained to place the greatest reliance upon Arabella Water, for the reason that I had employed it for years before it was ascertained to be radio-active, and invariably with satisfactory results." The foregoing testimony from so high an authority as to the value of "Arabella" water, in its use in disorders of the functionary organs, leaves but little to be said. Reports from Medical Authorities in all parts of the world have been received on the absolute reliability in its use for the treatment of liver, gout, indigestion, obesity, and fatty degeneration. It never fails in relieving and curing chronic constipation. "Arabella" is the premier of all known natural curative waters. Can be obtained through all Chemists and Stores in India.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS CLAIM

Allegations of Fraud Held Established.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday Mr. Justice Beaman concluded the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal to recover Rs. 50,724 with interest and costs.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, His Lordship delivered an oral judgment, which occupied more than three hours of his Lordship's time.

After narrating the case for the plaintiffs and the defendant, his Lordship said that the case made out by Dani in his written statement differed very little from the case of the plaintiff company. In that written statement he professed to set forth true facts and these according to him were that Dwarkadas approached him on behalf of his partner Purshottam for a loan of Rs. 50,000 on the 13th February; that he made the said loan on the signature of Purshottam for two months at eight per cent. interest; that on the due date 14th April, he sent his son to collect the money from Purshottam, who referred him to Dwarkadas, who, in turn, informed him that those moneys had been applied to the uses of the plaintiff company and invited him therefore to take the Company's cash receipt for the sum advanced in the place of the receipt of Purshottam; that this he agreed to do, as he now alleged, on the faith of the assurance that the moneys originally advanced to Purshottam were subsequently utilised for the plaintiff Company. Between Dani's case and the case for the plaintiffs, there was but a single substantial difference and that was that the plaintiff denied that Dwarkadas ever represented to Dani that the loan made was for or was utilised for the benefit of the plaintiff Company. Dani maintained that this was the basis of the whole transaction entered into on the 14th April. In any event Dani repudiated entirely in fact or in law or in intention any fraud whatever. It would thus appear that the matters in controversy lay in a narrow compass. Nevertheless the case presented some points of difficulty and his Lordship, therefore, desired to go minutely into many of those.

In the course of the defendant's concluding address His Lordship went on to say, it was more than once repeated that if the Court believed the evidence of Devji throughout and more particularly on special points of difference between the plaintiffs and Dani, there would be an end of his case. His Lordship here wished to state precisely that the defendant Shivlal had not could not have had first hand and personal knowledge of the transactions and so had to rely upon the account given by his munim Dani and his munim's son Vallabhnarayan and he had attempted to fortify those accounts in opposition to the evidence of Devji by referring to general probabilities and some documentary evidence, but before his Lordship proceeded to a more detailed examination of the evidence and the questions of fact, the answers to which depended on the appreciation of that evidence, he wished to observe that this case was very similar, both in the alleged character of the impugned transactions and in the evidence by which that character was sought to be established to the case between the same company and the same defendant, which his Lordship had to try last year and in view of the fact that the learned judges of the Appeal Court finally came to certain conclusions upon the nature of that transaction and the quality of evidence reviewed before them, it might be thought that the decision of this court would be to some extent embarrassed. Without the slightest disrespect to the conclusions arrived at by the learned Judges in the appeal Court, his Lordship had to remember that he had to decide a question of fact and in appreciating evidence, every Court must come to its own conclusions and in no sense under the authority of any Court however superior, even if they had to deal with similar questions of fact and evidence. His Lordship wished to dismiss entirely from his mind allegations and evidence in the former suit in dealing with the materials now before him.

In the first place, his Lordship found it convenient to deal with the technical objections taken by the defendant and decided them in the plaintiff's favour. His Lordship next proceeded to criticise the evidence given on the one hand by Devji for the plaintiffs and on the other hand by Dani and his son Vallubhnarayan for the defendant. In the former suit, his Lordship said, he had occasion to express a very high opinion of the witness Devji. Here his evidence was bitterly attacked by both learned counsel representing the defendant and Dani chiefly, as far as his Lordship could see, on the ground that he appeared to take pleasure in exposing his father's frauds and in telling the Court the part he took in them and in as much as on points most material to the plaintiffs' success, Deoji was the only witness, the defendant and Dani attacked that being by his own admission an accomplice, his evidence was unworthy of credit. In his Lordship's opinion, that rule of evidence had no applicability, in civil law. If it had any, then it had infinitely less than in criminal law and the reason for it was obvious. His Lordship, therefore, did not think that the evidence of Deoji ought to be discounted in the least on the ground which seemed proper only to the other branch of law, where evidence of that kind was under consideration; nor was it fair to attack his evidence on the general ground that he had confessed to have taken part in his father's frauds. It was to be remembered that his father was looked in Bombay as a man of great position, commanding a great commercial talent. Devji was then quite young and it was not to be wondered at that he accepted every explanation of questionable proceedings on his father's authority. As to the manner he was said to have given evidence here taking—as Mr. Bahaduri put it—a fiendish pleasure in exposing his father's frauds, his Lordship confessed that nothing of the kind struck him in the long examination of Deoji. What did strike his Lordship was a certain amount of youthful vanity which led him to outrun counsel's questions with a supply of information, sometimes of a sensational character, but upon the whole the opinion His Lordship formed of him when he had last given evidence had been confirmed and indeed much heightened by his second appearance. In His Lordship's opinion he was by far the very best witness. His Lordship had ever listened to in the witness box and in saying that his Lordship did not exclude English witnesses in the comparison. His was a memory almost phenomenal and the readiness and perfect truthfulness with which he matched and anticipated questions on every point so far as witnesses went in this Court, were almost phenomenal. His Lordship not only regarded him as a witness of singular ability, singular alertness and of perfect self-possession but His Lordship had no doubt whatever in his mind that either in the former case or in the present that he had spoken the truth to the best of his knowledge and recollection and that best was extraordinarily good. With very vivid impressions left on his Lordship's mind by the evidence of Deoji on the one hand and Dani on the other, his Lordship had occasion to take the record home in order to verify the numerous minor details and he could not then fail to be struck by the manner in which it was given. The essential quality of evidence proper to the demeanour and personality of witnesses could only be appreciated by those who heard the evidence given and it almost entirely faded out of the paper record; yet a comparison of the depositions of Deoji and Dani as preserved on the paper record would yield a sufficiently striking contrast entirely in favour of the former.

With these general observations, his Lordship dealt with the particular criticisms made on the evidence of Deoji and then characterised the evidence of Vallabhnarayan and Dani. With regard to Dani, his Lordship said that Dani knew perfectly well that the balance sheet of the Tricumdass Mills of 1907 was false before he came to Court in the other suit and yet he pretended that he was only convinced when the Advocate-General put all the facts before him. His Lordship also referred to other portions of Dani's evidence and having commented adversely on them, said:—"That is the kind of witness Jainarayan Hindumal Dani is. I do not know that he is worse than most Marwaris, but he seems to have very little scruples when he anticipates some possible danger he evades it by any possible means which occur to him at the moment and at any sacrifice of the truth. Where his interests are imperrilled, I should most certainly hesitate to place confidence in anything that Jainarayan Hindumal Dani swore to upon his oath." His Lordship, however, said to his credit that in this case his written statement amounted to a perfectly candid acknowledgment of the true facts and when his Lordship put him a series of questions, he at once seemed to respond to and answer them with readiness and complete candour.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that this was the transaction which could fairly be called fraudulent, entitling the plaintiffs to recover back their money. Stripped of book-entries, it amounted to this that Dwarkadass got the Rs. 50,000, the benefit of which was enjoyed by the Tricumdas Mill; the Bombay Cotton Mills paid back the Rs. 50,000 to the defendant and so obtained no benefit whatever of that amount. That this was a fraud on the Company, there would be no doubt whatever.

His Lordship, therefore, thought, that the plaintiff's suit must succeed and must be decreed with interest from 21st April with costs throughout.

Mr. Setalwad asked that interest should be allowed from the date of the suit, as prior to that no demand had been made.

The Advocate-General said he got the moneys in tort from the defendant and he was, therefore, entitled to recover interest by way of damages as was done in the case against the Bank of Bombay relating to the cotton funds by the Appeal Court! The other side, he said, had use of the money and why should they not pay interest.

On the application of Mr. Setalwad, this matter was allowed to stand over till Monday next.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Astoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Minocheher Tehmursap Anklesaria and Dr. Dhanjishaw Nawroji Bharucha applied for a transfer of the notice in which they were charged with defamation in the Court of Rao Bahadur Chunnilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate by Mr. Shapurji Nowroji Gazdar. Mr. B. Lang, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Dr. Anklesaria, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, for Dr. Bharucha, and Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-law, for Mr. Gazdar. The application was made on the ground that the Third Presidency Magistrate was on visiting terms with the complainant in the case. Mr. Aston granted the application and transferred the notice matter to the court of Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The complainant in the case, Mr. Gazdar, in the course of his information, states as follows: "In the year 1907, I started an institution for the purpose of giving cheap medical relief to the poor of all classes. For this purpose I first engaged a Doctor by the name of Nusserwanji Cawasji Adjani, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month. A year after the said Adjani's engagement, he left my service as he wanted to go to Navsari and practise there. In April, 1908, I engaged the accused. The arrangement between me and the accused was that I should defray all the expenses of the institute and to pay him a minimum salary of Rs. 75 a month. It was further agreed between us that if there was a deficit in the income of the institution I was to make up the sum of Rs. 75 aforesaid and if there was a surplus the said accused was to get the same provided always that if the surplus exceeded Rs. 200 five per cent. was to be contributed to some charity approved by both of us. The said accused according to the terms of the agreement served me for three years. Some time after the said accused left my service. Anonymous correspondence began to appear in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper to the effect that a gentleman under the guise of opening a charitable dispensary was giving only Rs. 50 to the Doctor and was pocketing the profits of the dispensary. Two medical gentlemen belonging to the Medical Union informed me that the anonymous correspondence had reference to me and my Institution. Thereupon I wrote over my signature a letter which was published in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and "Parsi" to the effect that the anonymous correspondence could not have any reference to me as I had never paid any Doctor a salary of Rs. 50, but the Doctors were paid a salary of either Rs. 75 or Rs. 150. I further stated that during the period of five years I had paid a deficit of about Rs. 1,500 and on two occasions when there was a surplus it was sent to charity. On 20th January, 1912, a letter appeared over the signature of the accused stating that I had written a letter in the Jam-e-Jamshed with a view to mislead the public. This letter was written with the deliberate object of misleading the readers of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and to lower me in their estimation. The accused in the said letter further states that a statement made by me in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" to the effect that I had paid Doctors Rs. 75 to 150 is not correct and that neither he (accused) nor Dr. Adjani ever received any salary from me. The whole of the said letter of the accused is written in such a manner as to convey to the minds of the readers that the statements made by me in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" were not accurate and devoid of truth."

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur, Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Flanagan charged Captain C. A. Newby of the s. s. "Mahomedi" with wrongful confinement of five pilgrims. The case for the prosecution was that on the 22nd ultimo, the accused ordered the pilgrims to be put into a deck house where they were locked up overnight until the next day, when the Bombay Police released them on their arrival in harbour. The accused denied the charge, stating the pilgrims had no tickets and he had only separated them from the rest of the pilgrims who had tickets. They had free access to the cook house and the latrine and a water bucket was put in the deck-house. He had placed a couple of watchmen on duty there in order to keep the pilgrims under surveillance and prevent them from getting mixed up with the others. The complainant, in his cross-examination, stated he had no tickets and had failed to produce them when called upon to do so by the accused and other officers.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, who appeared for the accused, drew the attention of the Court to a section of the Merchant Shipping Act, under which the captain was allowed to detain passengers on their failure to produce tickets when called upon to do so.

His Worship upheld the objection and acquitted the accused. At the conclusion of the case, the accused stated he had no grudge against the complainants, but the proceedings had been instituted at the instigation of a police sepoy who was among the pilgrims and who had made himself ojectionable while on board the steamer. Captain Newby sympathised with the pilgrims and gave the first complainant Rs. 15 by way of "bakhsis," and not as compensation.

THEFT AT EXHIBITION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Spiers charged George Heath, formerly a stoker on board H. M. S. "Perseus," H. Darling and G. N. Smith with the theft of watches, time-pieces, toys and fancy goods of the value of Rs. 30 from a stall in the Exhibition of Old Bombay. The first accused was further charged with deserting his ship. All the accused were convicted. The second and the third accused were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence on the first accused was postponed in order to enable the naval officer in charge of H. M. S. "Perseus" to be present in Court and to speak to the character of the accused. The hearing of the charge of desertion was also adjourned.

THE arrival at Tripoli in mail week of a contingent of black troops from Eritrea was made the occasion of warm demonstrations of welcome by the Italian forces. It seemed to be hoped that the presence of these African Mussulmans in the Italian Army might have a salutary effect on the Arabs.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, (Established over 85 years).

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Regulations for the B. A. Examination.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That students, who intend to study for the M.B., B.S., degrees, shall be allowed to proceed from the first year of an Arts College course to a Medical College without any University examination, if the Principal of the Arts College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out.

Dr. Viegas said he moved this proposition to bring the medical faculty in a line with other faculties.

Dr. Ghaswalla seconded the proposition.

Dr. H. N. Allen suggested that the matter be referred to the Syndicate as, he said, the wording of the proposition moved by Dr. Viegas was not quite such as should be put in the University Calendar as a regulation.

Dr. Viega's motion being put to the vote, was carried.

Dr. Viegas next moved a proposition abolishing the Previous Examination.

Mr. K. R. Godbole seconded the motion.

Dr. H. Mann moved an amendment, referring the matter to the Syndicate.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Dr. Viegas then moved:—That the Final Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery be held in two Parts, Part I commencing on the fourth Monday in June and on the fourth Monday, in November, and Part II on the following Monday in each case, and that the Syndicate be requested to make the necessary changes in the regulations.

Dr. Viegas said he did not want to have the standard of the L. M. & S. examination lowered. All that he desired was that this examination should be given the same facilities that had been given to the other medical examinations.

Mr. E. D. Talati moved that the meeting be dissolved. He said he moved the proposition with a view to saving the Senate from the further trouble of listening to long, never-ending speeches.

The proposition fell through for want of a seconder.

Dr. Viegas' motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The Senate next considered the following resolution passed by the Faculty of Arts: "That the attention of the Syndicate be called to the fact that while Regulation 99, page 50, current University Calender, provides that a co-opted member of a Faculty shall hold office for only one year from the date of his appointment, Regulation 28, page 42, provides that a member of a Board of Studies who, it is possible, may be co-opted member of Faculty and, therefore, entitled to continue as such, for one year only, shall be elected every five years."

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan moved a proposition altering the limit, as suggested in the resolution and making it one of five years.

The motion was carried.

Consideration was then given to the following resolution passed by the Faculty of Engineering: "That students who intend to study for the B. E. (Civil) B. E. (Mechanical) and B. E. (Electrical) degrees, shall be allowed to proceed from the first year of an Arts College course to an Engineering College without any University examination, if the Principal of the Arts College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out."

Dr. H. N. Allen moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the student who intends to study for the B. E. (Civil), B. E. (Mechanical) and B. E. (Electrical) degrees, should be allowed to proceed from the first year of an Arts College course to an Engineering College without any University examination if he "produced a certificate, signed by the Principal of an affiliated Arts College, to the effect that he had satisfactorily carried out at such College the work appointed by the University for the first year after Matriculation, or have passed the Previous Examination of this University, or have passed an examination in some University recognized by this University which is considered by the Syndicate at least equivalent to the Previous Examination of this University."

The motion was carried.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

The Rev. Dr D Mackichan moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the revised regulations for the B. A. examination be approved and adopted.

Dr. Mackichan said a change in the whole system had been introduced last July. Then the course prescribing two compulsory subjects and one voluntary subject was altered and a motion was carried that one compulsory subject only should be required with one optional subject. The whole situation was thereby altered and therefore the regulations required to be changed in the light of the resolution passed by the Senate. It was decided that the Syndicate should be requested to revise the regulations. The syndicate had to consider a change also in the optional group because a motion had been carried instituting an Honours' Degree in the science course. The scheme now before the Senate was the fruit of the work of two committees and the Syndicate. The Senate had likewise considered the compulsory course as it was felt that English being the only compulsory subject students should devote more time to it and also to the optional subject. The syndicate had proposed a higher course for the Honours Degree in science and raised the standard of English.

Speaking on the amendments, that stood in the names of several members of the Senate, Dr. Mackichan said the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had given notice of an amendment restoring History and Economics to the compulsory subjects. There was also an amendment to be proposed by Dr. Moos, which was an equally far-reaching amendment. He (the speaker) was of opinion that these amendments, should never have come before the Senate. He sympathised with the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah at an early stage of the debates in the past in regard to this matter. But the members of the Senate should put aside their individual opinions and loyally adhere to the decisions arrived at by that body. He was not going to enter upon a discussion upon the Government's part in that matter. But the re-introductions of this question was a mistake. They then made their protest and strongly too. But they had been over-ruled. The final decision lay with Government, and though it had not yet been formerly given they knew what it would be. Under the circumstances it would be a dignified course for the Senate to accept the inevitable decision in this matter and to advance the matter to a practical stage. He wished to emphasize the point that these interminable controversies were detrimental to the best interests of the students, and would reduce the Senate to a position of importance. They must loyally accept decisions arrived at by the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled out of order all the amendments excepting those that stood in the name of Dr. Fox and Mr. B. J. Desai.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah who had also given notice of an amendment, rose to speak.

The Vice-Chancellor said he could not allow any member of the Senate to speak on his ruling.

Sir Pherozeshah said he rose to a point of order and he thought he should be allowed to speak, as he was one of those who had given notice of an amendment, before the Vice-Chancellor arrived at a final decision.

The Vice-Chancellor said he had given his ruling and he was not bound to hear anybody. He had carefully considered the question of the amendments.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta wished to speak on the original proposition. He said he was amused but not in the least instructed, by the observations that Dr. Machichan had made regarding the amendments. They had been treated to an exposition of an extremely one-sided character. Every member of the Senate would agree with Dr. Mackichan that it would have been wise to follow the old policy of adhering loyally to decisions arrived at by that body. Last year after considerable parleying and consultation the Senate decided almost unanimously that English and English History should be two compulsory subjects for the B. A. course. Had that decision been loyally adhered to?

Dr. Fox, at this stage, rose to a point of order, saying that Sir Pherozeshah was speaking on a subject that had already been ruled out of order.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that he was waiting to see what Sir Pherozeshah was going to say.

Sir Pherozeshah concluded by saying that English History should be the essential foundation of a liberal education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad moved for an adjournment at this stage. The motion was lost.

Mr. B. J. Desai moved an amendment substituting "English language and literature, with composition" for "English, with composition."

Dr. Mackichan accepted it as a rider.

Dr. Mackichan's original proposition as modified was then put to the vote and carried, and the Senate rose at 8 p. m.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 1.

The low pressure along the Himalayas has become less intense, but the heat depression over Sind and the South of the Punjab has reappeared and clouds have thickened in extreme north where the conditions are becoming favourable for thunderstorms. A shallow depression has appeared at the head of the Bay and may cause local thunderstorms in Lower Bengal and Assam.

The forecast shows that a light local precipitation is probable in Deltaic Bengal, Assam, and the extreme north and southern half of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Any temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona and Belgaum, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Heavy cloud has appeared in the extreme north; there has been an increase of cloud also in the south of the Peninsula.

Light precipitation may occur in the extreme north' Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the Madras Deccan and Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 1st March was 29·927 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Camp Santa Cruz, 2nd March, 1912.

The Church Parade for to-morrow Sunday the 3rd inst. will be at 11 a.m. Members should Rendezvous at the Camp at 10-45 punctually.

Dress, Blue, Bandoliers, sword to be slung on the waist belt. Members not in possession of the full kit are requested to attend in khaki.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Fombay, 2nd March.

97 Musketry—There will be class-firing for Nos 1 and 2 E Companies at the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Saturday next 2nd March.

Firing to commence at 4-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

98 Proficiency.—An examination for candidates for proficiency will take place as follows:—

Part I, Infantry (Practical and Written). On the Maidan Colaba at 7-15 a.m. on Saturday 16th March.

Part II, Gunnery (Practical and Written). At Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1912.

99. Allowances.—Members of No. 1 Company who have not yet received their camp allowance can obtain the same at Headquarters, any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

100. The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held on Sundays March 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st.

Prize of the aggregate value of 1,000 will be given.

Match 9 (nine) will be open to all comers prizes value Rs. 100, and will be fired on March 24th at Ghat Kopar, entrance fee As. 8. Match 1 running man, Match 2 Disappearing targets, Match 3 Falling plates will be fired on Sunday March 3rd, full particulars are contained in the programme which may be obtained from Headquarters.

Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd March.

173. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar to-day, 2nd instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

To-day, Saturday 2nd inst.—Match 13 Cadets marching competition.

Sunday 3rd inst.—Match 1,200 Yards.

Monday 4th inst.—Match 7,300 Yards.

Tuesday 5th inst.—Match 3,500 Yards.

Wednesday 6th inst.—Match 4,600 Yards.

Thursday 7th inst.—Match 5,700 Yards.

Friday 8th inst.—Match 6,800 Yards.

Saturday 9th inst.—Match 8 and 9 (Cadets) and the Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).

Monday 10th inst.—Match 7 (Honorary members)

Match 12, Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup

Match 15, Bayley Coy Challenge Shield.

The following matches are postponed to a future date:—

Match 14, Leslie Challenge Cup competition.

Match 17, Highland Challenge Cup competition.

174 Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the Drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy Indo-British Institution on Monday the 11th instant 5 p.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Meeting—There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding all Cos and Or Sergts of Adult Cos at Headquarters on Monday 4th inst. at 7 p m in connection with the Annual Rifle Meeting.

II. G. I. P. Ry. Volrs Meeting—Match I open to All Comers will be fired on the G. I. P. Range at Ghat Kopar on Monday, the 11th inst. at 7 a.m.

Distance—200 yards. Rounds—8 last 7 to count Target—I. V. R. A.

Entrance fee Ans. 8 which should be paid in the Adjutant's Office before the day of match.

Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker, B.A., LL.B., a Fellow of the University of Bombay and partner in the firm of solicitors, Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, is a candidate at the bye-election in D Ward, caused by the retirement of Mr. B. S. Dixit.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

2nd Sunday in Lent.—3rd March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. O. D. T. Mason,—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Merbecke. Hymns—528, 287, 313, 182. 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Cantical—Woodward in A. Hymns 277, 279, 172. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Cauldren's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for British and Foreign Bible Society.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a.m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu).

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty February 12.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Capt J D H, Shaw is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881 Feb 11.

Capt G W Lushington, supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment (Feb 11).

The following retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List:—Capt J D H Shaw, RMA (Feb 11).

Commands and Staff.

Col (temporary Brigadier-Gen) H F Mercer, CB Aide-de-Camp to the King, Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, to be Inspector of RH and RFA in India, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed (Nov 20, 1911).

Maj H C Moultrie RA, to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class (Feb 2).

Cavalry.

5th (R Irish) Lancers—Lieut A M Cunard, to be Capt (Jan 15).

14th (King's Hussars—Sec Lieut O J Fooks to be Lieut (Nov 17, 1911).

16th (The Queen's) Lancers—Lieut M Graham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry (Jan 26); Gent Cadet G V Naylor-Leyland, from the RM Coll, to be Sec Lieut (Feb 14).

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Gent Cadet N R Thompson, from the R M Coll to be Sec Lieut Feb 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R G A Maj H C Moultrie is seconded for services on the Staff (Feb 2).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The following Capts to be Majs under the provisions, of Articles 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—A H W Grubb, D S O., J P Moir, D S O., F G Howard, E C Tylden-Pattenson, E S Seedys, W H Jones, F S Garwood, H Wood, G R Pridham, R St J Gillespie (Feb 12).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut.-Col Lord F Cavan M V O., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List (Feb 14) maj R Le N Lord Ardee to be Lieut Col vice Lord Cavan (Feb 14) Capt and Brev Maj J A C Quilter to be Major (Jan 27).

Coldstream Guards—Lieut P L Wyndham is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan 22).

Scots Guards—Lieut H L Kemble M V O., to be Capt (Jan 1) Lieut C F P Hamilton, Regimental Adjutant, to be Capt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 (Jan 2) Lord Lisburne, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Feb 14).

Infantry.

R Fusiliers (City of London Reg.—Capt. the Hon. Arthur C S Chichester retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb. 14).

King's (Liverpool Reg.)—Superny. Capt. H C Owen, is restored to the establishment (Jan. 27).

Bedfordshire Reg.—Capt. J C Monteith is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 23).

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. G B G Wood, and Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, to be Capt. under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 (Jan. 15).

R Scotts Fusiliers—The following Lieuts. to be Capts:—H G B Miller, and to remain superny., F. Fairlie, and to remain seconded, H Thompson (Jan. 22).

R Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. G V C Irwin, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan 17)

Worcestershire Reg.—Lieut Col G T Peacocke, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt retires on retired pay (Feb 14); Maj B F B Stuart to be Lieut-Col (Feb 14).

E Lancs Reg—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—B M. Warner (Dec. 9, 1911); A B Thompson (Dec 26, 1911); E C Hopkinson (Dec 26, 1911).

Dorset Reg—Sec. Lieut H D Thwaytes to be Lieut (Dec 6, 1911).

Black Watch (R Highlanders—Lieut S. D. Stevenson resigns his commisson (Feb 14.)

Essex Reg.—Lieut G C Binsteed is seconded while studying the Chinese language (Dec 11, 1911); the promotion to the rank of Lieut. of the undermen- tioned Sec Lieuts is antedated as follows:—P Pechel to Dec 11, 1911; G K Meares to Dec. 16, 1911; Sec Lieut A E Maitland to be Lieut (Jan 2).

Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Reg)—Lieut-Col O C Wolley-Dod, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt is placed on the Half-pay List (Feb 11; Maj and Brev Col W R Marshall to be Lieut-Col (Feb 11).

Queen' Own (R W Kent Reg)—Lieut R G C Brock is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army (Jan 18); Sec Lieut J B B Ford to be Lieut (Jan 18).

King's Own (Yorks L I)—Sec Lieut T Reynolds to be Lieut (Jan 22).

Highland L I—Superny Capt A N E Brown is restored to the establishment (Jan 23).

Gordon Highlanders—Capt J R E Stansfeld, D S O, to be Adjutant (Jan 1).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt H C W H Wortham to be Adjutant (Jan 18); Lieut E H M O'Farrell is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army (Jan 18).

Connaught Rangers—Capt E Yeldham to be Adjutant (Feb 5.)

W India Reg—Lieut W Addison retires on retired pay (Feb 14.)

Army Service Corps.

Quarter-master and Hon Capt H Murphy is place on retired pay (Feb 13).

Army Medical Service.

R.A.M.C.—The following Majors to the Lieut. Cols—R J Copeland vice R G Hanley, deceased Jan 30 J Girpin Feb 9 The following Lieuts are confirmed in their rank:—H G Monteith, J S Levack, T C R Archer B H H Spence E S Cathrop, R Davidson H S Blackmore J M Elliott D W Bruce R T Vivian E G H Cowes, L Buckley W L Webster S P Sykes H J G Wells E C Deane F S Tamplin, I R Hudlaston, W Stewart A G J Macllwaine, A S Heale.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The following Lieuts to be Capts H A Stewart, G B C Rees Mogg H C Stewart T Lishman R Tindle S Black (Feb 13).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Miss Mildred M A McCreery Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment (Feb 11).

Army Ordnance Department.

Major P W T H Wortham, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, to be Inspector (Feb 1).

Capt G G J Walshe R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment (under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909) (Feb 1).

Memoranda.

The following Cols (temporary Brigadier-Generals) Indian Army, to be Maj.-Generals:—W R Birdwood C B, C S I, C I E, D S O, Aide-de-Camp to the King, vice Sir R I Scallon, C B, D S O, promoted (Oct 23, 1911); G A Cookson, C B, vice Sir A A Barrett, promoted (Oct 23, 1911); H D'U Keary, C B, D S O, Aide-de-Camp to the King, vice R B Adams, V C, C B, retired (Dec 1, 1911).

The following Lieut-Cols to be Cols:—O C Wolley-Dodd, D S O, Lord Cavan (Oct 4, 1911).

Capt P Hopwell, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of of Guides (Lumsden's), is granted the temporary rank of Major while employed as a General Staff Officer, and Grade, at the Staff College (Jan 3).

Army Motor Reserve.

Capt H M McAlister resigns his commission (Feb 14).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R G A—Sec Lieut (on probation C C Ford is confirmed in the rank.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt Lord Percy, retired pay, late Grenadier Guards, to be Capt, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb 14.)

Infantry.

7th Batt. R Fusiliers (City of London Reg.)—Capt the Hon A C S Chichester, retired pay, late R Fusiliers (City of London Reg) to be Capt. under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb 14).

4th Batt Bedfordshire Reg—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—H W M Tollemache (Dec 2 1911); W A S Rough (Jan 27).

3rd Batt Alexandra, Princess of Wale's Own (Yorks Reg) Major R B Turton relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Dec 9, 1911).

6th Batt Worcestershire Reg—D A G St C Roberts to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Feb 14).

E Lancs. Reg—Cadet Corp E W Palmer, from the Manchester Unive, O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Feb. 14).

3rd Batt E Surrey Reg—Lieut.-Col and Hon Col J C Worthington relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Feb 13); Lieut-Col C O Shipley, from Unattached List S R, to be Lieut-Col (Feb 13).

3rd Batt S Staffs Reg—Sec. Lieut (on probation) F Hatton is confirmed in his rank.

4th Batt S Staffs Reg.—Lieut L T H Leland, from Reserve of Officers, to be Capt, and is seconded whilt holding the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Governor and Commender-in-Chief, Windward Islands (Feb 14); the following Sec Lieuts (on probation) are confirmed in their rank:—E A A F Harman, L E Middleton.

3rd Batt Loyal N Lancs Reg.—Capt F H E Torbett, Loyal N Lancs Reg, to be adjutant (Jan 27).

3rd Batt Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut Col D F Haig relinquishes his commission, is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Feb 14); Capt D W Cameron of Lochiel to be Lieut Col (Feb 14)

3rd Batt Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers Lieut Col W C Fitzgeral relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Colonel with permisoion to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Jan, 20, insted of as notified in the Gazette of Jan 26).

4th Batt Princess Victoria's (R Irish Fusiliers)—The appointment of J C Foot to a Sec Lieutenancy (on probatioe), which appeared in the Gazette of Jan 2, is cancelled.

Princess Louises (Argyll And Sutherland Highlanders)—Cadet-Serg I Mckean, from the Glasgow Vniv, O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) Feb 14).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt W M Browne is seconde for service under the Colonial Office (June 1, 1911).

Admiralty, 12th February.

In accordance with provisions of His late Majesty's Orders in Council of 19th March, 1908, and 21st November, 1908—Engineer Commander James Herbert Wastoa has been placed on the retired List with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 10th February, 1912.

Admiralty, 14th February.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.—Walter Fitzgerald smithwich. Dated 15th November, Robert Foley Knight. Dated 30th January.

Admiralty' 15th February.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers Decoration upon the following Officers.— Commander William Charles Crathorne (retired).

Lieutenants—George Dickie Rutherford (retired). John Vincent Le Grand Henry Reginald Hetherington. Samuel Giles Spencer McNeil. Hugh Panton Learmont. Harry Calder. John Roberts. Owen Lewis (retired) Cecil Reginald Ade Newby Henry George Gardiner Westmore, Senior Engineer—Harry James Spiers. Engineers—Robert Torrie John Stephen Riley.

The following promotions have this day been made on the occasion of the return of Their Majesties the King and Queen in His Majesty's, ship "Medina" from the Royal visit to India, Commander Louis Charles Stirling Wholloombe, M. V. O., to be Captain in His Majesty's Fleet, Lieutenant the Honourable Richard Orlando Beoconsfield Bridgeman to be Commander in His Majesty's Fleet, Sub-Lieutenant Heneage Cecil Legge to be Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Clerk Alexander Eveleigh Agathos Eagar has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 5th February.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Oliver Bevir Kenneth Edwards James Robert Branch Kennedy.

The undermentioned Midshipmen have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Guy Edward Cooper, Reginald Edward Blyth, Harold Edward Morae, Geoffrey Dorsett Owen. John Francis Tryon. Dated 15th January, Ralph Handcock, Arthur Richard, George Arthur Charles Sharp Charles Ford Hammill, Edward Theobald Walsh Church, Alban Knubley, Phillip Herman Bonham-Carter, dated 30th January, Robert Douglas King-Hurman, Alan Courtenay Moncrieff Bonnett, Guy Titley, Herbert Masterman Eliis, dated 15th February.

War Office, February 16.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Royal Artillery Committee, Captain Clennell W. Colliugwood, Royal Artillery, to be Secretary, vice Major J. Byron, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expire. Dated 8th February.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Edward Austin is seconded for service with the Irish Cavalry Depot. Dated 1st February.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Henry K. D. Evans is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st February.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Supernumerary Lieutenant John L. Wordsworth is restored to the establishment. Dated 15th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel-Bernard F Drake on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Halfpay List. Dated 15th February.

Major and Brevet Colonel William A M Thompson to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice B F Drake. Dated 15th February.

Major Louis M Dyson retires on retired pay. Dated 17th February.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 15th February. John S Maidlow and to remain seconded Harold T Belcher, D S O and to remain seconded. Phillip W Game, and to remain seconded.

Frank A Buzzard, and to remain seconded, Harold E Street and to remain seconded.

Alan Hinde, and to remain seconded.

Francis W Gosset Captain Robert H V Kelly is seconded for service with the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 5th February, Supernumerary Captain Charles E Vickery, D S O, is restored to the establishment. Dated 14th February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—Reginald U F Maitland, for service on the Staff. Dated 30th January.

John N Diggle, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 4th February, Supernumerary Lieutenant Cecil J F Leech is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th February, Second Lieutenant Richard J N Milner to be Lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 19th January, Captain Edward K. Bradbury to be Adjutant dated 1st February, Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned supernumerary Majors are restored to the establishment:—James R. Stansfeld. Dated 31st January Arthur S. Jenour. Dated 2nd February. The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service on Staff:—Alexander I. Brysdale, dated 22nd January, Clennell W. Collingwood, dated 8th February, Lieutenant George B. Hynes is seconded for service with the Air Battalion, Royal Engineers, dated 18th January, The undermentioned Lieutenants are second for service on the Staff, dated 31st January, Robert H. Wade-Gery, Henry L. F. Dimmock.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Seconded Lieutenant on probation Lourence S Parke resigns his commission. Dated 17th February.

Infantry.

The King's Liverpool Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel Louis St C Nicholson, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half pay List. Dated 17th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. P. Glynn, C M G on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 17th February.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—William S Bannatyne, vice L. St C. Nicholson. Dated 17th February.

George D Crocker from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, vice T. G. P. Glynn, C.M.G. Dated 17th February.

The Devonshire Regiment, Captain John D Ingles to be Adjutant. Dated 11th February.

The Cheshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Edwin L Roddy is restored to the establishment. Dated 7th February.

The South Wales Borderers, The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded whilst studying the Russian language:—Hugh G C Fowler. Dated 1st January, Marwood E Yeatman. Dated 5th January. Lieutenant Gerald H Birkett to be Adjutant. Dated 5th February. The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Cedric G Bowyer-Smijth is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 31st January.

The Worecestershire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George W. Lewis on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion retires on retired pay dated 17th February, Major Arnold F. Sillem, from The Queens (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G. W. Lewis dated 17th February, The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Voyle, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay dated 17th February, Major Cecil L. Nicholson, from the Worcestershire Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. vice H. E. Voyle dated 17th February, Princess Charlotte of Woles's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Percy E. L. Elgee is seconded for service under the Colonial Office dated 31st January. The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlux Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Dyer, on completion of his period of service incommand of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List dated 17th February.

Major Ernest W. R. Stephenson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C. R. Dyer. Dated 17th February, "The Highland Light Infantry, Captain Hugh M. Craige Halkett is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 21st Juiy.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Vernon L. Connor is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, Dated 12th February.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

Army Veterinary Corps, The undermentioned Captains are seconded for employment with the Egyptian Army, James J. B. Tapley, Dated 9th November, Thomas A. Nicholas. Dated 4th January.

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 17th February:—George Vernon Golding, Herbert David Lewis, D'Arcy Stuart Beck, Harold Stephenson, Cadet Thomas Leathley Shea, from the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland Contingent Officers Training Corps.

Unattached List For Indian Army.

The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of second Lieutenant Robert Uehtred Eyre Knox, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University Candidate), which appeared in the Gazette of 6th February, is cancelled.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Robert Hulme Vandeleur Kelly, Royal Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer 4th Class. Dated 5th February.

Memoranda.

Colonel William G Macpherson, CMG, MB, to be an Honorary Physician to The King, vice Surgeon-General Sir J A Woolfryes, KCB, CMG, deceased. Dated 13th January.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—Bernard F Drake. Dated 19th July, Charles R Dyer. Dated 4th October.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Cyril A Symes resigns his commission. Dated 17th February.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A STAYER.

Ethel said Mr. Brown, I want to give that young man of yours a little message from me.

Yes father said Ethel blushing.

Tell him that your mother and father don't object to gas bills, but they object to him carrying the morning paper away with him when he leaves.

NO MATERIAL.

Got anything you want sharpening gents? said an itinerant scissor-sharpener.

The bright youth of the party thought he saw a chance to score.

Try sharpening our wits he cried.

The other shook his head.

Must have something to work on my lad? he remarked thoughtfully as he wandered away.

A SUDDEN PROPOSAL.

that's a nice-looking chap at the next table said a young man who was treating his best girl to a lunch in a Strand restaurants. Is he a friend of yours?

Yes, indeed, laughed the pretty girl.

Well said the young man I think I'll ask him to join us.

Oh, replied the girl this is so sudden. Why, don't? you know that's our young minister.

THE LAST NAME.

Master to new pupil—What is your last name my little man?

New Pupil—Tommy.

Master—What is your full name,

New Pupil—Tommy Jones.

Master—Then Jones is your last name?

New Pupil—No it isn't When I was born my name was Jones. and they didn't give the other name for a month afterwards.

HE WAS PUZZLED.

Canvasser—Are you single?

Man at the Door—Yes.

Why the people next door told me you were married.

So I am.

Yet you told me just now you were single.

Yes, so I did.

Well what is the matter with you.

Nothing, sir. My name is Single, and I'm married. Good day, sir.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Do you think any girl ever proposes in leap year, as they say Jenaie, he asked.

Not unless she is obliged to answered the maiden.

H'm I hadn't thought of that, he said after a pause.

But George, she said laying her hard affectionately upon his arm and looking into his eyes, you, I am sure, will never force me to that humiliation.

No—er—that is to say—of course not I——

The ice was broken and three minutes later, George was Jennie's accepted.

A SEX PROBLEM.

The man with the unhorn looks and the huge butterfly tie entered the musical instrument shop.

I wanta violin string—an E string, please, he said.

The assistant was visibly flurried. He searched feverishly through drawer after drawer Then he turned to the customer.

I'm very sorry, sir he began, but I'm new to this business. Praps you wouldn't mind giving me a bit of elp Fast is these ere strings look all the same to me and I'm blessed if I can tell the ea's from the she's?

AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

Two Irishmen having quarrelled, determined to settle their dispute by having a duel.

The duellists were very bad shots so no one was surprised, when both shots flew harmlessly into the air.

Pat was not satisfied, and declared that Micky's shot was a foul.

You are quite mistaken said one of the seconds. Micky's shot was quite fair.

Pat said it wasn't.

How do you make that out asked the seconds.

Aisy enough replied Pat Micky was closer to me than I was to him.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.

A company promoter advertised for an office, boy. His final choice fell upon a bright youth to whom he said.—

My boy I like your appearance and your manner very much I think you will do for the place. Did you bring a character.

No, sir replied the boy I can get one.

Very well come back to morrow morning with it and if it is satisfactory I daresay I shall engage you.

Late that afternoon the financier was suprised by the return of the candidate.

Well, he asked cheerily, have you got your character?

No, answered the boy, but I've got yours—and Iain't coming.

WHY HE WEPT.

A man walking into a restaurant inadvertently left the door open. A big man eating his lunch immediately yelled—Shut the door you fool? Where were you [raised—in a barn?

The man who had left the door open closed it, and then dropping into a seat, buried his face in his hands and began to weep.

The big man looked somewhat uncomfortable and rising finally walked up to the weeper a nd tapped him on the shoulder.

My friend he said I din't intend to hurt your feelings, I just wanted you to close the door.

The man who was weeping raised his head and grianed. Old man he said I'm not crying. because you hurt my feelings, but because you asked me if I was raised in a barn and every time I hear an ass bray it makes me homesick.

EFFECTIVE ELOQUENCE.

You say your first speech made several converts? Yes, answered theforator regretfully, from my side to that of the opposition.

THE SAFEST DRINK ABOARD SHIP

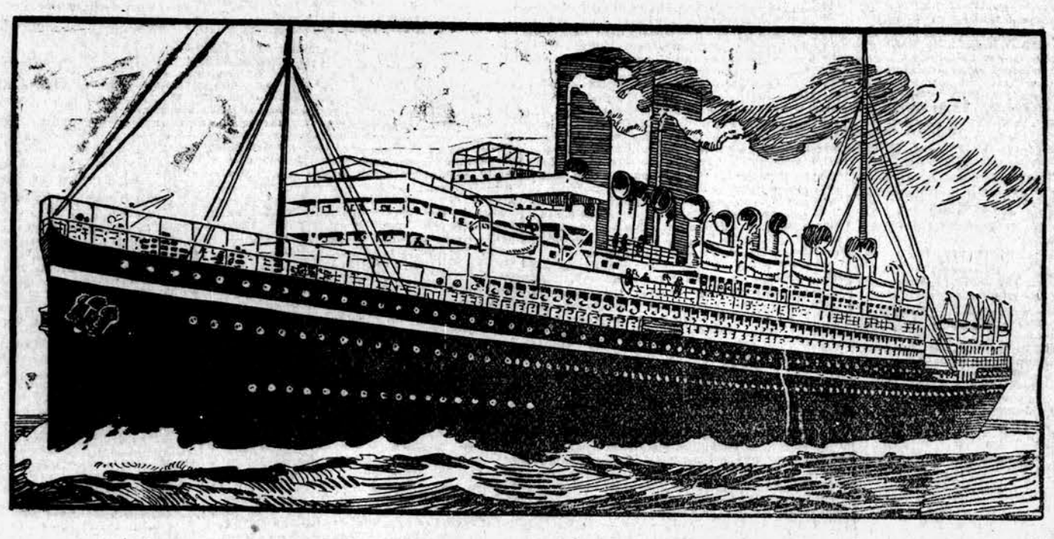
IS

A TONIC
A DIGESTIVE

O.T.

A Simulan
Wihou Alcohol
or Gas.

Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O.T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O.T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



The New P. & O. STEAMER "MEDINA" on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled to India for the Coronation Durbar.

O.T. IS A REAL THIRST QUENCHER IN HOT WEATHER.

Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

HOW TO DRINK O.T.

Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS

O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.

O.T. is the only non-alcoholic liqueur in the world, and therefore it is specially suitable for Ladies. It really does what a liqueur is supposed to do, namely, aids Digestion.

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

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COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PERRIER & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
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BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

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for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

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is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
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Of all dealers, or of
Re. 1 each.

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WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous de bility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, hearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, nig ht sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so re cently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, sprains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goître or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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EN PASSANT.

The G. I. P. Ry. is admittedly one of the most efficiently administered Institutions in this country. Its Express service and permanent way is probably second to none in the world. But there are glaring defects in its attitude towards the conveniences of passengers in which connection may be quoted two important railway stations; the renowned Victoria terminus, and Poona. Ladies in the former are fairly well catered for having both first and second class waiting rooms, but for gentlemen, beyond mere lavatory accommodation, there are no conveniences. For passengers, especially, transferring from train to steamer, or vice versa, a resting place for a few hours as opposed to the necessity of occupying a room in a hotel, provided in a waiting room would be a very great boon. If the Authorities desire to control occupation it is a simple matter to demand that tickets of the class utilised in travel should be shewn, and the convenience might be also subject to a small fee to pay for the services of an attendant. There is not even good seating accommodation at Bori Bunder for bonafide travellers, who, if they happen to arrive on the platform some time before the fixed departure of trains are often relegated to the necessity of a resting place on their luggage unless they go to the Refreshment room which means unnecessary expense. At Poona matters are worse. The solitary waiting room for men is a dismal place and not over clean, where people are compelled to herd together without reference to the class they travel under. The Refreshment room is decidedly second rate. The argument that one will be met with in preferring a complaint of this kind that accommodation is provided for in Hotels near by, that Railway Companies do not pretend to cater for halts and so on, consistent enough at the first glance but, as far as the traveller himself is concerned, illiberal. Where important trains leave about the usual dinner hour the travelling public should be able to get a rest, a wash up, and an unhurried meal on the spot. It is not to much a question of saving as of comfort and convenience, though in the case of a family proceeding within a few hours to train or steamer the expense of an intermediate sojourn in a Hotel is a point to be considered. The Railway Authorities might consistently improve matters in these respects and, if necessary, make a small charge for the facility afforded.

Wherever benches are erected in public places they form a convenient auxiliary to the somnolent inclinations of the average native who appears to imagine that they are put in position for his indulgence. In most cases a wayfarer (weary though he might be) will resist his inclination to sit down rather than disturb the slumbers of a recumbent occupier. This theory seemed illustrated a few days ago as (on passing) I glanced into the covered resting place provided by the philanthropic giver of the fountain in front of Sitaram Buildings where all seats were occupied by sleepers stretched at full length. The general comfort and convenience of the public is defeated by the selfishness of a few and the matter trivial as it may appear calls for the attention of the guardians of our peace and well being.

There is a law against vagrancy and any person soliciting alms in a public thoroughfare is liable to arrest. It would be well if the law was more generally enforced. In any case able-bodied vagabonds women and men should be severely dealt with. At the present time there is no lack of demand for labour, skilled or crude, and if these apparently, healthy specimens of humanity wont work willingly they should taste the hardship of a little force that way. In the Mill Industry at the present time there is considerable shortage of female hands who in the more general duties they are put to are able to earn anything up to 12 rupees a month.

As a result of the loss of Submarine A3, with its roll of humanity, the question of appliances capable of raising such craft is the subject of a recent article in the "Standard." The Authorities are taken to task for depending upon a mooring lighter, antiquated ten years ago, which in the present instance has been useless for the salvage operations taken in hand. The fact is severely contrasted with the resources of the German and French Navies which possess vessels respectively capable of lifting 500, and 1000 tons, being also self-propelling. Germany had, it is said, efficient means of salvage before she had half a dozen sub-marines. Austria with her small fleet is also equally well provided. The Minister now in charge of the destinies of our Navy has probably taken notice of this small blot, among others that he has apparently set himself the task of removing. It is unfortunate that this portfolio was not the first entrusted to the care of Mr. Winston Churchill who recognises the necessities of Navy eye to eye with the most important leaders of the opposition thus tending to place the subject (as it should be) beyond the pale of party.

Some little time ago I had occasion to refer to an old time theory connected with the Stage viz., its assumed position as a moral educator. A recent play "The Blindness of Virtue" apparently infers that mothers are to blame in keeping their daughters ignorant of what a woman is. From the plot (detailed in a London daily) this would-be Oracle does not get beyond the region of namby-pambyism for the scene is laid in a Vicarage which renders any great departure from the conventional somewhat impossible. The chief characters are the Vicar, a young gentleman with a prefix, virtually handed over to him for a species of reformation, the daughter, unsophisticated to the point of absurdity (as the father had occasion to decide), and the mother, who had religiously clung to the side of extreme delicacy in broaching certain matters to the daughter. The chief scene of the Play finds the daughter holding a tete-a-tete in the early morning (i.e. early for a Vicarage in the bedroom of the Pupil, dishabille, or as the authority goes, with flowing hair, and en peignoir. The Pupil is not quite so unsophisticated as far as propriety is concerned so when a knock comes to the door the girl is hurried into a cupboard, from which she soon emerges to declare her love for the young man. There is an embrace just as the Vicar comes on the scene. The Hon Mr. Graham (the young man) seems inclined to assume a discretionary attitude however. He is not taking any unless assured that the girl is really unsophisticated. This matter is satisfactorily assured by the mother who seems to be ordered by the Vicar, there and then, to unravel all the mysteries of womanhood, from which interview the girl emerges like the golden-haired one of the Music Hall ditty with "a knowing little twinkle in the eye."

A good deal has been written and said upon this subject during the past quarter of a century but the Playgoer has been spared the theme in the progress of the Drama. The change that has come over the spirit of the Age as a natural evolution of Education has perhaps been more marked in woman than in the eternal sex, and much as one of the older dispensation may cherish the recollection of a period when the unsophisticated damsel was the rule rather that the exception, he has long since been face to face with the fact that knowledge can no longer be stemmed by parental reticence. A well known Society paper some months ago devoted a page or two week after week to discussion on this matter and may have served an useful purpose, though of course it afforded at the same time material for prurient rumination. In this country it may be consistently held that male precocity too often includes knowledge that might well startle a parent, and which is the result of laxity in controlling familiarity between child and servant. The natural tendency in Anglo-Indian life is to avoid trouble, hence Nursery influence, as we know it at home, and which is essentially the mothers sphere is too often a negligible factor in the household. Perhaps considering the licentious tendencies of young men generally of the present day it is remarkable that girls shape so well as they do.

It is prophesied by that Pioneer of Automobilism Mr. Letts, that in the Olympia Show of 1913 the indispensable feature in Motor Cars will be a self-starting device. This has long been looked for in a practicable form and its consummation will rid the motorist of a constant bane. There are even now appliances for starting a car from the drivers seat but they are of such doubtful efficacy as compared with the outlay that scarcely 1 per cent. of cars are so fitted. The same authority I quote understands that in some Districts near London where Police traps are acute, and when there exists an almost impossible speed limit there is a movement to utilise the influence of Automobile Associations more generally to bring about a better state of things between owner and Police, as also to practically demonstrate to the Public the safety and beauty of the modern Motor Car. In this connection these Associations would co-operate with the Authorities to put a stop to reckless driving, and a movement to such effect seem to have been made but, apparently, without the expected early effect, for the Chief Constable of Surrey, in which County there is the maximum of trouble, holds out no hope of a better state of things until the alleged organisation of Scouts who give warning of traps, with the result that Cars systematically slow down when passing through control stations but otherwise have no regard for rules,—strike their colours. The inference of this Official has been taken great exception to by the local Automobile Associations, and it is notable that a combination of Magistrates in Surrey have reduced the figure of fines for merely exceeding the speed limit thereby deprecating to some extent the uncompromising attitude of the Police.

LE TATILLON.

HOME RULE.

Sir E. Carson's Address to Nonconformists.

As Sir Edwards Carson was unable to present the principal speech at the sessional dinner of the United Club, held in the Hotel Cecil on Feb. 9, was delivered by Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., M. P.! During the course of his speech, Mr. Campbell propounded the following riddle:—If it required one Cabinet Minister, 1,000 police, a file of soldiers, a battery of Artillery, and one Gatling gun to dislodge two criminals in East London, and 5,000 armed servants of the Crown to help Mr. Churchhill to deliver his speech, how many Cabinet Ministers, how many armed soldiers, how many Gatling guns, and how many batteries of Artillery would it require to dislodge 1,5000,000 of loyal subjects in Ireland? (Laughter.)

Sir John B. Lonsdale, M. P., hon. secretary to the Irish Unionist members, speaking at Kendal, on Feb. 10, said that the determination of Irish Loyalists to resist Home Rule at all costs remained unshaken by Mr. Churchill's speech at Belfast. The glimpse which Mr. Churchill had afforded of the Home Rule proposals of the Government was calculated to cause disquietude among the British taxpayers. If they were required to pay Irish old-age pensions, be responsible for the financing of land-purchase, shoulder Ireland's share of the cost of the Army and Navy, and the interest on the National Debt, and in addition provide an annual subsidy of an unknown account the people of Great Britain might well ask whether Home Rule would be such a "boon and a blessing" to them as Mr. Churchill represented. The determination of Irish Loyalists to resist Home Rule governed the entire problem. The so-called "safeguards" for the rights of minorities enumerated by Mr. Churchill were shames and shadows.

At a conference of representative Nonconformists from all parts of the country, Sir Edward Carson, on Feb. 12, delivered an earnest appeal on behalf of the Protestants of Ireland for the support of their co-religionists in this country. Sir Edward put the matter very simply and directly to the representative Nonconformists before him. He asked them: "Do you really think in your consciences and your hearts that it is possible to turn a deaf ear to those who think with you, pray with you, worship with you, and sing their hymns with you throughout the great Nonconformist Churches in Ireland?" "The position in Ireland," remarked Sir Edward, "is not, I think, entirely understood. It is, to a great extent, historical, because not only have you the differences that have arisen in other countries as between Protestants and Catholics in relation to the matters that I have just spoken of, but you must always remember that the Protestants were planted there by England and Scotland, and that a great deal of the dislike and a great deal of the difficulties that have arisen in relation to them on the side of their Catholic fellow-countrymen has been not merely that they were Protestants, but also because Protestantism has been confused with British rule in Ireland. (Cheers.) That is the real position. It is shown by the fact that, broadly speaking—though, of course it would not be an exact, accurate calculation—those who are for Home Rule are Catholics, and those who are against it are Protestants. And that is for the historic reason I have just told you. The proposition, the patriotic that proposition that is put forward by those who want to foist Home Rule upon Ireland is this—the right course, the patriotic course, the just course is that you should abandon the Protestants that you have planted there in order that you may hand them over to those who only dislike them because they are not of the same creed. (Cries of "Never.") In that state of facts, with these two great conflicting parties in Ireland—partly religious, mainly political for the historical reasons that I have given—what is the solution? Is it that you should set up an ascendency upon either side? No. The proper solution is that you should have absolute justice between both parties. (Cheers.) That is the policy of the Unionists, and the only possible policy that can pay unless you are to have an ascendency upon the one side or upon the other."

At a meeting of the Central Branch of Sinn Fein in Dublin, the Chairman said that a Home Rule Bill that left England's hands in Ireland's pockets would be worse than the abortive Councils Bill and more dangerous. Mr. John Campbell said that politically Sinn Fein had given Mr. Redmond all that he had asked for—a free field for his policy. That, however, should not prevent them from seeing that the Irish people were not humbugged by the British Ministry. Sinn Fein would still push on to its goal—complete national independence. Sir Edward Grey has contributed a preface to a statement of the case for Home Rule which has been prepared by Mr. Harold Spender, and published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. In the course of it he writes:—It must surely be clear to-day to many of those who opposed the Home Rule Bill of 1893 that there is a problem of which the solution is now more urgent than ever. We who were Gladstonian Home Rulers approached the problem originally from the Irish side; those who did not then approach it from that side refused to admit the existence of any problem at all. Since that time circumstances have made it necessary to approach the problem from the British as well as from the Irish side. The British Parliament has hitherto been regarded as a model to be imitated; if it continues to attempt the impossible task of transacting in detail both local and imperial business it will end as an example to be avoided. In the last fifty years the amount of work demanded for particular portions of the United Kingdom, for the United Kingdom as a whole, or for the empire has increased enormously; in all three categories the work is still increasing and will increase one Parliament cannot do it all. This is one new aspect of the Home Rule question. In the autumn of 1910, a considerable part at any rate of the Conservative Party seemed ready to admit the need for some solution to-day they have apparently drifted back to the barren position of opposing all proposals for Home Rule; if they were to render this solution impossible, they would but make the problem more urgent.

The "Times" Dublin correspondent telegraphing last night states that the scanty reference to Home Rule in the King's Speech has disappointed Irish Nationalists. Officials, he says, are still more seriously disturbed by the persistent rumour that the Home Rule Bill will not be introduced until after Easter.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," March 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 16th instant, arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Phillips, Mr	Morley, Mr B
Hutton, Mrs G A K	Mobbs, Mr W
Thomas, Mr A K	Rowbotham, Mr S L
Tanner, Miss N	Macron, Miss
Blackburn, Mrs L	Mr Garnett-Ormes Valte (Keel)
Holdness, Miss	Currie, Miss
Jones, Miss	Chadwick, Mr W H
Hoyle, Mr B C	
Scholfield, Mr W F	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Hewitt, Mr H W O C	(Leon Seibet) Secretary
Lowther, Mr H L	Smith, Mr E A
Kerr Mr C J and Mrs	Lockye, Mr J B
James, Mr H R	Widdington, Maj B F
Tucker, Com F Booth and Mrs	Wilson, Mr C H
Hughes, Mr J W	Garnett-Orme, Mr G H and Miss
Williams, Capt L G	Penrose, Mr J E
Caramicius, Mr and Mrs	Basi, Mr M

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Fitzgerald, Miss K S O	Storr, Maj C L
Fitzgerald, Mr S G V	

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Graves, Lieut-Col D H Mc	Hitchins, Mr C H C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Elsworth, Mr G H	Nicolls, Mr J O

SPORTING NEWS

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championships.

In spite of the fact that it was mail day a very fair number of spectators were present to watch the games in the 3rd round of the Doubles. The principal match was that between Milne and England and Lele and Saraf. The latter pair had previously been successful against Reid and Lucas which possibly accounted for the weak manner in which Milne and England commenced. Lele and Saraf, who throughout were playing a very steady game, secured the first set by six games to three, and went straight on to 4—1 in the second set. The play of England and Milne up to this stage was poor in the extreme, easy chances at the net being smashed out of Court again and again. However when everything seemed lost they settled down to their proper game and won the second set by six games to four. In the final set Saraf seemed played out, but Lele stuck to his muttons gamely enough. The set eventually went to England and Milne at 6—4. The particular features of the match throughout were the fine serving of England and Milne and the most accurate lobbing of Lele and Saraf.

Scores:—England and Milne beat Lele and Saraf 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. As was expected. Fyzee and Chinmalgund were successful in their match against Williams and Portock. But they received rather a shock in the second set just running out winners by the narrow margin of 9 games to 7.

Scores:—Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Portlock and Williams 6—1, 9—7. Naoroji and Engineer had very little trouble with their opponents, Wadia and Pocha beating them easily in two straight sets. 6—4, 6—4.

Another very hard game was that between Greene and Gunther and Pearson and Nicholson. This match ran into three sets, the latter pair just running out victors in the end. The games were most hotly contested throughout, Greene in particular playing a very steady and safe game. Gunther's play at the net was very good at times he is though somewhat weak on the backhand, a point which his opponents quickly realised.

Scores:—Nicholson and Pearson beat Greene and Gunther, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

The following games in the Singles will be played:—

England vs. Milne, Court No. 1.
Naoroji vs. Fyzee, Court No. 2.
Engineer vs. Binning Court No. 5.
Nicholson vs. Portlock, Court No. 6.
Referee: E. Ferrers Nicholson,
Play commences, 5·15 sharp.

DOUBLES.

	I Round.	II Round.	III Round	Semi-final.	Final.
Naoroji and Engineer.	B,c	Engineer & Naoroji 6-3, 7-5			
Dastur and Ghandi	,,	Wadia & Poc a 6-2, 7-5	Engineer & Naoroji 6-4, 6-4		
Binning and Mathews.	,,				
Wadia and Pocha	,,				
Milne and England	,,	Milne & England 6-2, 9-7	Milne and England 2-6, 6-4, 6-4		
Mulla and Kharas	,,				
Kuhrs and Stuart	,,	Lele & Saraf 6-0, 6-0			
Lele and Saraf					
W Reid and Lucas					
Bhadkunkar and Wagle					
Modi and Allibhoy		Nicholson & Pearson 6-2, 6-4	Nicholson and Pearson 6-4, 6-4		
Nicholson and Pearson	Bye				
Green and Gunther	,,	Greene & Gunther 6-3, 6-2			
Willimott and R Reid.	,,				
Haughton and Byrne	,,	Williams & Portlock 10-8, 6-1	Fyzee and Chinmulgund 6-1, 6-1		
Williams and Portlock	,,				
Hart and Cowie	,,	Fyzee & Chinmulgund 6-1, 6-1			
Fyzee & Chinmulgund					

RACING.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
The Arab Dealers (Divided)	2 50
Consolation Plate	3 20
The Tannah Plate (Divided)	3 50
The Kempton Park Plate	4 20
The Callian Plate	4 50
The Newbury Plate	5 20
The Karjat Plate	
The Arab Dealers (Divided)	5 50
Consolation Plate	6 20
The Tannah Plate (Divided)	

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-15
Church Gate	2-20
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-30

MR. STEWART'S BETRAYER.

Reasons for his Evidence at Leipzig.

Berlin, Tuesday.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" to-day publishes an interview with the Belgian Verrar, alias Rue, the famous witness in the Stewart trial, in which the latter defends himself and the Imperial Court at Leipsic against the attacks in the British press inconnection with the court's judgment. In the course of the interview Rue gives the following account of his dealings with the British intelligence department and his association with the Stewart case:

"In 1907 I was employed here in Hamburg as an agent for a Great Britain brewery, for which I built up a great business here. One of the directors of the brewery wrote to me on November 28, 1907, requesting me to enter the service of the British Espionage Bureau. The letter was in the handwriting of the director, my former chief, and was written on paper of the brewery. I now hand it to you:—In January, 1908, I met the director at the brewery in London, and he brought up the subject of the letter, and repeated his request. He gave me to understand. That I must acquiesce in the proposal, and afterwards he took me to the British War Office, and introduced me to a certain major, who brought me into relation with a lieutenant colonel. The latter engaged me for the Espionage Bureau, and promised me a salary of £250 a year. During the years 1908-10 I was several times in Germany, but never received any definite commission from the colonel. My reports, which I handed him personally, dealt mostly with matters of general political importance.

"About the end of 1909 the colonel transferred me to office who immediately reduced my salary by half. In April 1910 I was turned into the streets without any valid ground, by the director of the London brewery who had actually forced me to enter the service of the Espionage Bureau. I did not even get the salary and commission due to me. At the same time the director told me that he would take care that I should lose my berth in the British Espionage Bureau, and he kept his word, for about a fortnight later the chief of the Espionage Bureau personally informed me that my permanent position was taken from me. He promised that he would give me commissions from time to time as occasion served, and that I should be paid according to results.

"At the same time, in consequence of family quarrel, I left for the Continent to earn my bread. Being then without employment I entered into relations with an agent at Brussels, who engaged me for the German counter espionage service but I continued my relations with the English bureau, for which I received commissions during 1910 and 1911. For these I was miserably paid, and could not live on what I received.

"In 1911 I was living at a little place called Dolland, close to the German frontier. The English Bureau wrote to me to go to Borkum to find out what had been done there since 1910, when I was there at the very time that Lieutenant Brandon and Captain Trench were there. I answered that I was willing to make the journey. I received no reply, but on Sunday July 30 I was visited by an Englishman, calling himself Martin who said he came on a mission from the chief of the British Espionage Bureau. As credentials he gave the name of the chief which was well known to me. I only learned when he was arrested at Bremen that his name was Stewart. He gave me £15, saying he came from the Espionage Bureau, and asked me to come the same evening with him to Bremen to make a journey through Germany with the object of discovering military and naval secrets at Bremen, Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, Wangeroog, Hamburg, Borkum, and Kiel. Next morning we arrived at Bremen. Stewart remained there and sent me to Wilhelmshaven, with certain instruction relating to secrets of German national defence.

"MY DUTY TO GERMANY."

"I am no Englishman, and have no obligations towards England, and have been very badly treated in more than one respect by the English. On the other hand, I have been treated quite otherwise by Germany, better and more honourably. It was therefore my duty to guard Germany against the snares of systematic British espionage. I only did my duty when, as soon as I was certain he was a spy, I had Mr. Stewart arrested."

Rue denies that Stewart was condemned solely on his verbal evidence, which he says was supported by documents and facts proved by the German police. The judgment, he declares, that the Court regarded his testimony as worthy of credence.

Rue gives a list of seven reasons why he considers Mr. Stewart guilty. These reasons are as follows: Mr. Stewart concealed his identity; he obtained receipts for the £15 he gave him, and sent them to the Chief of the Espionage Bureau in London in Rue's presence; he gave Rue the secret telegraphic address of the Chief of the Espionage Bureau; he lived simultaneously two hotels at Bremen, and he would give himself out as a traveller for a patent bottle stopper; he mentioned a secret report that Rue sent to the Chief of the Espionage Bureau in London in regard to the arrest of the spy Schulz; he got his (Rue's) address from the Espionage Bureau in London.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Macedonia," March 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Macedonia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr and Mrs H W	Larken, Miss
Arnott, Miss E M	Le Messurier, Capt G D S
Arnott, Mr and Mrs	Lewis, Mr H V
Ashton, Mr & Mrs S E	Lamarsand, Mr
Austin Smith, Maj Mrs and inft	Lambert, Mr
Acton, Mr J Mrs, Mrs J and 2 Masters	Lanchester, Mr H V
Alderson, Mrs	Lanchester, Mrs
Alington, Rt Hon Lord and Valet	Lanyon Mr O M
Arathoon, Mr T	Larcombe Mr
Ayrts, Dr and Mrs	Batif Mr and Mrs C A
Barstow, Mr A E	Law Mr A
Bell, Capt M A R	Lawrence, Mr S
Blakeman, Mr and Mrs G	Leake Capt
Bourne, Mr and Mrs J M 2 children, nurse and infant	Leech Dr H W C
Brittain, Mr S S	Longsden. and Mrs
Brown, Mr W H	Low meer Dr and Mrs
Bruce, Hon George	Lund, Mr and Mrs
Bruce, Maj Malcolm	Macdonald Mr
Bryan Brown, Rev	Macdonald's nurse
Bailey, Mr G C	MacBrayne, Capt R G
Baker, Mr N H	Macdonald, Mr J
Barrington, Dr and Miss	Macdougall, Mr and Mrs
Beaumont, Mr S E	Macfie, Miss
Benians, Mr A	Mackenzie, Mr C F
Beresford, Mr and Mrs Deck	Macrae, Miss M G
Bigge, Capt	Manyard, Mrs, nurse & 2 infants
Boddington, Mrs and Miss	Marston, Miss L M
Bois, Mr and Mrs P	May, Mr and Mrs and inft
Bond, Mr	Mc Guffie, Mr T C
Branson. Mr C	Meyer, Mr Elias
Brassey, Hon A, Mrs maid and chaffeur	Milne, Mr W
Brial, Mr M	Milne, Major J W
Brown, Mr D A M	Mitchell, Capt A
Bruton, Mr L	Mockler, Mrs G H G
Bruton, Mr T	Montgomery, Miss
Bryne, Mr	Mowat Biggs, Capt
Buchanan, Mr and Mrs	Muirhead, Mr and Mrs C and child
Budd, Mrs,	Micefield, Mr
Buhmann, M'me	Male, Mrs, 2 children, infant, nurse and Mr
Bult, Mr G	Mallett, Mr G
Burgess, Mr P S	Mar and Kellie, Earl of Countess and maid
Burgess, Mr S H	Marr, Mrs, child and nurse
Burkenshaw, Mr and Mrs A	Mathews, Mr and Mrs T J and Miss
Burnaby, Miss	Maturin, Capt R G
Butler, Mr C	McKellar, Mr
Butler, Mr C S	Müller, Mrs
	Mitchell, Mr E A
	Montague, Lord Chas and valet
	Moore, Mrs and Miss Galbraith
	Morrison, Mr
	Mostel, Mr
	Moule, Lt G G
	Mrado, Armah
	Peake, Mr H C P
	Pelisi, Mr Edward
	Pilcher, Mr H R
	Poate, Mr and Mrs
	Prendergast, Mrs W J
	Paul, Mr E J
	Pearce, Capt
	Pereira, Mr
	Phillips, Col Ivor
	Pillinger, Capt R
	Potts, Mr and Mrs
	Queely, Rev
	Ram Pandit, Rup
	Rashleigh, Mr H N
	Reinhorn, Mr Leon
	Reynolds, Miss and child
	Reynolds, Miss G M
	Reynolds, Mr and Mrs H W and child
	Richardson, Col and Mrs
	Ridland, Mr H R
	Robinson, Mr T H
	Ross, Dr and Mrs E D
	Ryan, Mr and Mrs P
	Ramsay, Mr T M
	Ramsay, Mr and Mrs J
	Rattray, Mr and Mrs
	Radman, Mr E
	Reed, Mr H
	Reeve, Mr G K
	Reiss, Mrs, Miss and Mr
	Robertson. Mr J D
	Robertson, Miss
	Roemer, Count and Countess of, valet and maid
	Saunderson, Miss L M
	Sefton, Lord and Lady
	Slater, Dr E
	Slavik, Mr and Mrs R
	Smith, Miss A H
	Spargo, Mr W
	Spender Clay, Capt & Mrs
	Spender, maid & valet
	Staples, Mr F H
	Stephen, Mr H C
	Stevens, Mrs C child, and nurse
	Sutherland, Mrs
	Sadlier, Miss E M
	Sant, Mr H
	Scott, Maj, Mrs and maid
	Scott, Miss
	Shaw, Mr R
	Short, Mr
	Silcock, Mr G
	Simpson, Mr S
	Sowden, Mr
	St Andrew, Rev Mother
	Stevenson, Mr and Mrs
	Syed, Rustomally, Mr
	Thompson, Mr. and Mrs J P nurse, 2 children and 2 infts.
	Torkington, Capt V S
	Tosh, Mr H S
	Trevenna, Mr C
	Tyrell, Miss Phyllis
	Todd, Dr, Mrs and manservant
	Tollemache, Capt Hon D P
	Vedder, Miss E
	Vayne, Miss C
	Wade, Mr R
	Walker, Col W G
	Waring, Mr & Mrs M L
	Warren, Mr G B
	Watt, Miss
	Watt, Mrs Oswald
	Webb, Mr G H
	Westmore, Mr and Mrs C W
	Whalley, Mr A
	White, Miss
	White, Miss C
	Wilkinson, Capt C A
	Wilkinson, Mrs & daughter
	Winsloe, Baroness
	Walton, Miss
	Wanquies, Mr L
	Williams, Miss I and Mrs
	Williamson, Mr A G
	Wilson, Mr R
	Wiseman, Capt
	Witham's maid, Mrs
	Wragge, Mrs
	Wymen, two Misses
	Yencken, Mr, Mrs and two Misses
	Yencken, Mr E D
	Yencken, Mr A F
	Ycung, Mr W J

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Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—
The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, *is derived entirely from Phosferine.* Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine,* to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day,* including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!
Cured with Signal Success.
Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marlno Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day,* including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.
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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
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BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Fitzclarence, 2588 tons, Captain H. W. Newton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Itinda, 3397 tons. Captain J. Kennedy sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain R. B. Keddie, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 5 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3411 tons, Captain F. Gordes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Macedonia, 5247 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived in harbour on Friday from Sydney via Colombo, with a mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of glasgow, 4179 tons, Captain H. Findlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. The sailed in the evening for Marseilles and Liverpool, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 1.

Angus	4340	Dakers	T M & Co	
Berwarda	3270	Kelner	Calcutta	29-2 M M & Co
Castlemoor	2403	Angus		
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	13-3 P & O Co
Dumra	762	Morrison	M M & Co	
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hosseine	998	D'Lorae	Bo & P S N Co	
Ismaila	3381	Ross	Calcutta	M M & Co
Kmala	360	McLarin	K N & Co	
Koweit	2336	Coates	H S N Co	
Kanzler	1665	Coltzan	Durban	A Strandes & Co
Macedonia	5247	Bennett	London	2-3 P & O Co
Noorul-Bahr	212	Nacoda		
Newenfels	3542	Hockel	W & A G & Co	
Patrick Steamer		Townsend	Telegrap Str	
Shah Jahan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co	
Semiramis	763	Chissell	Yacht	
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	16-3 P & O Co
Tynside	735	Thomson	Arab S N Co	
Ula	3426	Keddie	M M & Co	
Virawa	3360	Gipper	Moulmein	5-3 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Abana	2709	Wilson	Antwerp		Graham & Co
B Rinaldo	2794	Chilton	Hull	5-3	J F & Co
D&E Markgraf	2325	Thie	Daraslam	6-3	A S & Co
F Haxby	2252	Eriksen	Genoa	6-3	W & A G & Co
G Moshtari	1107	Cottrell	Basrah	2-3	Bo & P S N Co
H Mohommadi	1257	Newby	Jeddah	5-3	Bo & P S N Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Satow	N Y Kaisha		
M Arcadia	3573	Bareham	London		P & O Co
N Wearbridge	2601	Smith	Baltimore	6-3	R A Willis
P Schanzfels	3386	Stryoker			W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardiston	2500	Davies	Antwerp	29-2	M M & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	6-3	W & A G & Co
3 Shirala	3399	Cunningham			M & Co
4 Glenlyon	2654	Sloane	Kobe	14-3	T M & Co
5 Rokeby	2455	Hood	Garston	2-3	Graham & Co
6 King Edgar	2433	Brooks			W & A G & Co
8 Redbridge	2443	Vasen	Dunkirk	9-3	J M & Co
9 Tannenfels	3411	Gordes	K'chi	9-3	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 City of Glasgow	4887	Elliott			K N & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	9-3	P & O Co
15 Saberigo	3748	Giacopello			R Line
16 Alga	1757	Sercia	Trieste		A L S N Co

H W P D

Indravati ..... 513 Esmail ... N F ... N F ... Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Cia	Kedlie	Calcutta Feb 8
Mar. 1	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden Feb 25
	Tannenfels	Gordes	Hamburg Jan 22
	City of Glasgow	Findlay	Karachi
	Macedonia	Bennett	Sydney Feb 10

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Romanby	Jones	Dunkirk
	Semiramis	Siliafer	Trieste, &c
	Chaltonian	Jones	Kobe
	Fisclarence	Newton	Calcutta
	Lings	Rothevit	Karachi
	Itinda	Kennedy	Calcutta
	City of Glasgow	Findlay	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Salsette for Aden,
" China for China.
" Kanzler for Zanzibar &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. "Clan" "Lindsay" arrived at London on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of York" arrived at Liverpool on the evening of February the 29th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:— as

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
F	23	m 1 59	27 9	23	m 8 5	16 8
		2 35 a	28 7		8 4 a	18 10
S	24	m 2 29	27 2	24	m 8 41	16 9
		3 24 a	26 0		8 43 a	20 0
S	25	m 3 2	26 4	25	m 9 25	17 0
		4 25 a	25 5		9 36 a	21 3
M	26	m 3 46	25 6	26	m 10 24	17 4
		5 49 a	25 1		11 19 a	22 2
TU	27	m 4 57	24 8	27	m 11 59	17 6
		7 39 a	25 6			
W	28	m 6 44	24 3	28	m 1 49	21 11
		9 1 a	26 8		1 30 a	17 2
TH	29	m 8 22	24 10	29	m 3 10	20 9
		9 52 a	27 11		2 43 a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 23 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h 3m	Sunset	6h 42m	
" 24 (Saturday)	"	7h 3m	"	6h 42m	
" 25 (Sunday)	"	7h 2m	"	6h 43m	
" 26 (Monday)	"	7h 1m	"	6h 43m	
" 27 (Tuesday)	"	7h 1m	"	6h 43m	
" 28 (Wednesday)	"	7h 0m	"	6h 44m	
" 29 (Thursday)	"	6h 59m	"	6h 44m	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Feb. 26th, 0h. 54-7m. a.m; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 19th, 3h. 38-7m. a.m.;

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

CLOSING OF SHARE LIST.

THE GREATER PORTION of the SHARES of this Bank have been already taken up. The Board of Directors have therefore resolved to CLOSE the list of applicants on or before the 15th March.

S. N. PONCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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by the composer of Druid's Prayer Valse."
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As Danced nightly at the Palace Theatre, London.
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by Adolphe Lotter.
VALSE SEPTEMBRE
by Felix Godin.
VALSE DECEMBRE
by Felix Godin.
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PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 2nd March, 1912.

A "NO CHANGE" BUDGET.

PROSPECTS are excellent and there is every reason, in the opinion of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Finance Member of Council, to hope that the brightness of the outlook will continue. Therefore avoiding unreasoning optimism on the one hand and holding fast to his faith in the progress of India on the other, he has estimated for a year of normal seasons and trade. The need for the greatest care in framing a Budget was revealed in the financial year just closed. At one time the half of India was on the verge of a drought for which we might have had to go back thirty-four years for a parallel. In the middle of August the outlook was gloomy in the extreme over the greater part of the Northern Provinces and a further suspension of rain would have brought wide-spread suffering and a serious dislocation of trade and finance. Rain came and the catastrophe was averted. The change was also a striking lesson of how narrow is the line in India between plenty and want and how incessant is the need for caution in our forecasts and for economy in our expenditure." But while in one place we find Sir Guy counting on a normal year, in another he tells us he cherishes every hope of bumper harvests, busy trade and advancing prosperity. In the last Budget the sum of a million sterling was allotted for the royal visit. The net provision for the purpose was £633,000, but the actual net expenditure was £ 482,400 to which must be added the cost of an addition to the regalia. Allowing for this and leaving a small margin for charges which have not yet come in, the net expenditure is taken at £560,000, not much more than half the original allotment, which, so far as it goes, is satisfactory, for the new Imperial capital, the result of the Royal visit, is a matter on which vast sums have yet to be spent. The Finance Minister did not profess to have any estimates of its cost. He prepared a scheme for financing it and as the third alternative Government decided to put the Delhi works on precisely the same footing as the large railway and irrigation works, treating them as capital expenditure, and financing them partly from loans and partly from whatever spare revenues remain in each year after meeting ordinary administrative needs. In other circumstances those spare revenues would have gone towards the reduction of taxation, so we suppose we may take it for granted that what the Finance Member describes as a "No Change" Budget will be the fore-runner of a series of the same kind.

The Finance Minister did not seek to deny that the trend of expenditure is upward, but he is undismayed by the fact that it is, considering it a hopeful feature of the financial political progress of this country that the growth of expenditure is occasioned not by costly military operations, not by exaggerated railway expenditure, not by wasteful extravagance in administration, but by well-considered outlay on services which tend to the moral and material progress of the Indian people. Of course it would have been more modest to leave that opinion to be expressed by an independent member or other impartial critic, for though it may all be true, we cannot altogether close our eyes to the fact that administrative changes—which were perhaps not necessary have caused expenditure to which the adjectives Sir Guy makes use of might not inappropriately have been applied. The Finance Member touched very lightly on the subject in his remarks on provincial settlements. The even tenour of their way, he says, was "broken by a cause which none of us foresaw a year ago." The reconstitution of Bengal means the abrogation of the settlements with the two existing provinces and has led to the formation of new settlements with the three provinces which are now to take their place. But the Finance Minister did not tell us the additional expenditure which will be involved as a consequence. Apparently he is very uncertain, for he says it will be some little time before we can estimate the permanent requirements of a tract which shows promise of important developments; moreover the methods adopted in framing the settlement standards were of necessity in some measure tentative and provisional. But it is hoped that it will be possible within three years to gauge the needs of the new provinces with sufficient accuracy to justify the fixing of permanent settlements—by which time there may be another Finance Member, upon whom the responsibility will fall.

It is difficult for a financer to regard the fall in opium revenue with equanimity but Sir Guy is as philosophical as could be expected. He declares the consequences of the new agreement with China are written large across the estimate. And it seems that to reap as much as possible out of the comparatively small quantity we may sell, it is necessary to manipulate sales "to secure the maximum of revenue with the minimum of inconvenience to the trade." Even then a further diminution of receipts is anticipated and the Finance Minister hesitates to budget for the same high prices as are now being received. With the restoration of settled government in China it is thought the revival of more rigorous measures against the opium habit may be looked for and these in turn affect the tone of the market for Indian Exports, so "produce forbids us to attempt to follow the vagaries of a highly speculative market." Yet is the Finance Minister hopeful that prices may outrun his calculations. Sir Guy contemplates reductions in expenditure in several quarters and foreshadows some as the result of the reports of Sir William Nicholson's Committee, which will enquire into army expenditure, during the coming summer, and Admiral Slade's Committee which has just completed its examination of marine expenditure. But the results can be small at most and can have no material effect on the financial position, so we need have little hope of their affecting the outlook.

RUBBER. A REVIEW of the Rubber Market during 1911, is far more encouraging than was the record of 1910. It shows that the holders of shares in the companies established on a solid foundation of maturing plantations need not have misgivings as to the prospect of making reasonable profits from their rubber crops. There were no frantic movements in prices during last year such as in 1910 favored some speculators but ruined more. It is true last year users of raw rubber paused awhile before buying whenever the market varied as much as three shillings a pound, and that hesitation kept holders very modest in their quotations. The early months of the year, as in 1910, marked the highest price for rubber, and as then, too, American buyers by limiting or inflating their demands, had an appreciable effect on the rates. The rumour that a Brazilian syndicate was keeping a stock of rubber at home waiting for better days, caused prices to rise in March until fine Para cost just over seven shillings a pound, and fine plantation even sixpence more. Later in the year the fear that Brazil might release its held-back store and flood the market caused buyers to act so cautiously that prices ran down in May and June to little more than half the March figure, and though they rallied again, the year closed with rubber at less than four shillings and sixpence a pound. Still, comparing that with the 1907 prices of 2s. 9d. it cannot be said to spell disaster for wise men. As a matter of fact, Brazil has carried out none of her plans yet, though it is pretty clear that her intention is to ask her Government for financial help in opening up roads into the interior where the rubber is gathered. The two largest rubber States, Para and Amazonas are believed to be in treaty with a Parisian firm to start a bank with a capital of six millions sterling in the interests of the rubber industry. Meanwhile Brazil does not increase but rather decreases her output. The export of Ceylon and Malay plantation rubber is nearly treble what it was in 1909 and the estimate for 1912 is almost five times as much. For this year, from all quarters it is expected that from 80,000 to 85,000 tons of rubber will be available. As Great Britain imported more than half that quantity last year—some of it for re-export, it is true—even this large amount will not be too much for all the world's purposes.

Twenty-five per cent of this total consists of plantation rubber, Brazil's wild but excellent produce making 40 per cent of the whole. From these figures it can be seen that plantations is gaining rapidly on Para. It is instructive to look back and see how fast the volume of rubber offered for sale in London grew. In 1906 only 350 tons came to market there, two years later they rose to 1,295 tons, in 1910 to 5,193, and last year to 9,699 tons Rubber users may well rejoice at this increase for it will tell for steadiness, if not for a lowering in price, while improved methods of curing will still leave the planters a fine profit. What stocks remained with the importers at the close of the year was not revealed to an expert who writes on the subject for many naturally object to giving their warehouse figures. A pleasant feature in the rubber business of last year was that few new companies were floated. A bitterly hard lesson had been learned in 1910, at a great cost, and it seems now as if a sober, steady business was established and that fair profits must accrue to those who have weathered the storm and nobly resisted inflating beyond its capacity the rubber ball at their feet. The supply available in 1911 has been absorbed in spite of the fact that the sales were slow during so many months, and that the demand in America has been less than it would have been had legislation there been of a more reassuring character. The motor industry that prime consumer of rubber, is not on the wane, but is more active than ever. Synthetic rubber with which inventors have laboured so long, has not put in a real appearance on the market. And when it does it is not likely to be of more value than the excellent coffee the world was promised some years ago, that was to be made out of date-stones. This luxury never conquered the prejudices of the public in favour of the real coffee-bean; it had not even the very modified success of the hygienic dandelion coffee of half a century ago, and the companies floated to roast and grind datestones had a short and by no means a merry life. Rubber, to be of any permanent use must be of undoubted quality, and the synthetic, be it ever so scientifically prepared, cannot have the inherent virtues of the latex derived from plants. Chemistry is a most valuable science but it is not precisely superior to nature yet, however old and archaic her methods may be. All the chemist can do is to imitate her in a very halting and imperfect style.

AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY. A REMARKABLE impression of Australia has been brought away from that country by Sir John Kirk, who has recently returned to England after a lengthy visit. Sir John Kirk, it may be remembered, was one of the first knights—if not the first—who came from the working classes, the honour being conferred upon him by King Edward for his work as secretary of the Ragged Schools Union. So as his special interests lie in regard to ragged children, we may take it that his striking commentary on Australia, that it has no ragged children in it, has not been made in consequence of lack of observation. And what a striking commentary it is! For the absence of ragged children implies so many things. It means regular employment, good wages, thrifty house-wives, well-conducted fathers, well-fed and happy offspring, and comfortable homes, or in most cases many of these things. The children appear to have their full share in the prosperity of which he found many signs, and he has gone home fully convinced that Australia is the country to which to send the youth of both sexes. He found no congestion of population in the towns, and none of the extreme poverty of Manchester, Liverpool, and London. The standard of living is higher, he says—what is poverty in Australia would be comparative comfort in England; although, on the other hand, the cost of living is steadily rising. Among the causes of this prosperity he puts the invention of cold storage, improved methods of farming, leading to the splitting up of sheep runs into small farms intensively cultivated, and a long spell of freedom from drought, which has given time for the elaboration of irrigation systems. The Government is giving increased attention to education, is trying "to overtake the educational needs of every child," a difficult task in a country of sparse and scattered population. Already in some districts, where it is not possible on account of distances for the children to go to school, visiting school-masters have from farm to farm. All these attractions have evidently decided Sir John to adopt a warm advocacy of Australian emigration. One must say his description sounds Utopian and no doubt one must make allowance for the coloured spectacles, with which a man of Sir John's upbringing would be apt to regard a country, in which the working man is dominant. At the same time he is a shrewd observer, and no doubt we may accept his statement that the working man in better off in Australia than at Home.

THE Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

No change has been made in the Bank of Bengal rate which remains at 8 per cent.

COMMISSIONER and Mrs. Booth Tucker, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," from Europe.

SURG.-GEN. BANNERMAN, Indian Medical Service, has telegraphed to Sir Ronald Ross, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, that Capt. W. S. Patton, Indian Medical Service, assistant director of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, has discovered the complete development of the parasite of Kala-azar ("Dum dum," or black fever) in Indian and European bed bugs.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Lala Lal Chand, the Managing Committee of the D.A.V. College have proposed founding a library in his name at a cost of Rs. 25,000 raised by public subscription. Rs. 5,000 has already been subscribed. The Library will contain Sanskrit and Hindi works, and all books on Indian history in any languags. A special building for the library will be constructed in the D.A.V. College premises.

MR. K. L. Dutta on special duty for high prices enquiry will leave Lahore to-day for Ambala, where he will stay till the 6th instant.

IN the appeal preferred against the refusal of the Municipal Committee to allow houses of Indian fashion to be built in the Lahore Civil Station, the Divisional Commissioner of Lahore has decided against the appellants, remarking on the danger of reproducing the old city in the Civil Station. The applicants proposed to divide the area of one acre and a third into ten building sites.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Our Frontier correspondent reports that internal disputes have arisen in the Mahsud country and that some sections are showing restlessness that may lead to raiding into Derajat. The precautionary measures have been taken of strengthening the number of outposts in British territory.

A STATE of nervousness again prevails on the Sind border in the neighbourhood of Sehwan in the Larkana district in consequence of Brohi raids from the Kelat territory. The Sind administration are conferring with the Baluchistan political department regarding preventive measures. Meanwhile a special police force which were drafted in from the Sind district in October last, will be maintained in the disturbed locality.

General Sir J. H. Wodehouse has been appointed to succeed the late Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Maurice as colonel commandant of the Royal Artillery.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 16.

IT seems that King George intends to follow the example of his immediate predecessor in making the opening of Parliament in full state a regular and not as it was in the time of Queen Victoria a very rare event. I myself only had the pleasure of seeing her once in the gilded coach on its way to the gilded chamber and as I passed along the Mall on Wednesday (is it true that the date was altered from the 13th to the 14th at the request of the Nationalists!) I could not help being struck with the much larger crowd than the one that assembled on the same spot on the occasion in the eighties to which I have alluded. Londoners were just as loyal in Victorian days as they are now and they have always enjoyed a Royal procession. The increased multitudes must be due in part at least to the fact that the new Mall, the greatest improvement effected in London in the present generation, is vastly better for sight-seeing than the old mall; but why did not the procession pass under the Admiralty Arch? I thought that the longer route was always to be used on such occasions. It was a surprise to everyone when it was known that the procession would proceed by the old route across the Horse Guards parade. The scene in the House of Lords when the Queen delivers her speech is one that is not easily forgotten; but I always think that in some respects the procession from the Robing Room to the Throne through what is known as the Royal Gallery is almost finer as a piece of pageantry. Both Viscount Morley and the Marquis of Crewe in their brilliant peers' robes were conspicuous. Lord Morley assisted in his capacity as Lord President of the Council and Lord Crewe carried the Crown on a crimson cushion. The Sword of State was borne by Earl Beauchamp and the cap of maintenance by the Duke of Wellington acting for the Marquis of Winchester. Although his Majesty's voice was hoarse from a cold he was heard quite clearly in all parts of the Chamber, abominable as its acoustics are, when he read what by a polite fiction is called the King's speech. It was generally remarked that his Majesty laid special emphasis on the passages relating to the never-to-be forgotten Indian visit.

INDIA AND THE KING'S SPEECH.

Naturally India was a foremost topic in the speeches on the Address in both Houses. In the Lords the mover (Lord Sheffield) greatly daring ventured to express the hope that the policy which his Majesty had been advised by his Ministers to proclaim to his Indian subjects might "reconcile the discordant feelings which had been aroused by previous administrative decisions." Lord Furness, following precedent, touched upon points not dealt with by the mover and so did not refer to India. By the way I see that the Government are accused of a new departure in choosing the mover and seconder in the Lords from the elders. It is not a new departure. I have heard the address proposed and seconded in the hereditary chamber by peers much older than either Lord Sheffield and Lord Furness. Lord Lansdowne, I fancy, rather forget himself for the moment when he associated himself with "all that was said" by Lord Sheffield about the visit of Their Majesties to their Indian Dominions." With regard to Delhi he intimated with a smile that the Opposition would have something to say upon a future occasion. He continued: "It is mentioned in his Majesty's Gracious Speech that a Bill will be introduced dealing with this subject; but there are questions connected with it which do not really arise out of the kind of Bill which I understand his Majesty's Government are likely to introduce. The Bill is apparently intended rather to deal with what one may call the technical aspects of the case—the arrangements which will be made for the readjustment of the different Provincial Administrations; whereas the points to which we, I think, are likely to call attention are points of a little different kind. I refer, for example, to the wisdom of removing the capital from Calcutta, and to the wisdom of choosing Delhi as the place to which that capital is to be removed. We shall have something to say about the question of expense. I own frankly that I mistrust the estimates which have been made of the expense involved as much as I have mistrusted other estimates put forward by his Majesty's Ministers. (Cheers.) Then I think we shall have a word to say as to the extraordinary secrecy observed with regard to these changes—secrecy which, remember, carried with it inevitably the result that it was impossible for the Government either here or in India to consult fully all those who in ordinary circumstances would have been consulted in regard to the expediency of these great changes. Finally it will be our duty to say something as to the manner in which his Majesty's Government have connected this new policy with the personal intervention of his Majesty. As to the Bill, all I will now say is that I cannot help thinking that this House will be placed in a somewhat unusual, somewhat embarrassing, position if we are told in one and the same breath that the sanction of Parliament is necessary to give effect to this policy, and also that what we are asked to consider is not a proposal but a coherent policy which has been accepted as a whole by his Majesty's Government, and to which his Majesty's word has been irrevocably pledged from his Throne in Delhi." Lord Crewe, who as was generally anticipated resumed his post as Leader of the House, prefaced his references to the Royal Town in India by a very interesting statement. "It is quite true," he said, "that doubts were expressed by some as to the wisdom or advisability of that visit. As it so happened I personally was never in any way affected by those doubts and from the first was one of those who favoured it on every ground. It is undoubtedly the case that some whose experience of India is infinitely greater than mine had considerable doubts as to the wisdom of their Majesties' visit, partly because of the almost inevitable risks involved in a visit of the Sovereign to places where great crowds collect and partly on general grounds with which I could never bring myself to agree." He estimates that not less than 15,000,000 of persons must have been immediately aware of the presence of their Majesties and that of these nearer 10,000,000 than 5,000,000 must have seen them face to face. "When," he continued, "how in a country like India first-hand reports are carried from village to village and from district to district we shall be able to appreciate to how many of his Majesty's Indian subjects the fact of his presence and personality has thus been brought home." Lord Crewe only devoted a few words to the "administrative changes" reserving himself for the full-dress debate on the subject which Lord Curzon is initiating.

Lord Crewe seemed mildly surprised at what he called the "somewhat critical tone" of Lord Lansdowne's tone was much less critical than that of the Conservative leader in the other House. It may or may not be a good thing, but Mr. Bonar Law, in being so pugnacious on the opening day of Parliament has departed from long-established practice. The Opposition raised cries of "oh, oh" when he submitted that if it was necessary to reverse Lord Curzon's policy with respect to the partition of Bengal it would have been far wiser and far better statesmanship if the Government could have done it when they came into office only two or three months after the change had been made instead of doing it now.

At the same time he did not say expressly that he considers the change a bad one. But what he did condemn without qualification is the manner in which the change was made. "Utterly unconstitutional and utterly indefensible," and the Opposition cheered him. He proceeded:—"The secret has been well kept, but more than that, it has been done behind the back of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) It alone is responsible for the government of India. It is true that, according to the Speech from the Throne we shall have an opportunity of considering this subject. Yes; but we can only consider it when it is an accomplished fact, and, more than that, when it is a fact which it would be fatal to reverse. Does any one doubt? Suppose a feeling prevailed that the change is unwise. Is there any one who could doubt that even in that case the harm of reversing the decision would be much greater after it has been made by the King in person in India than would be the harm of allowing it to go on? (Cheers.) Why has it been done in this way? I admit that it was very convenient, and it is quite possible that it could hardly have been done in any other way; but if so, it should not have been done in India, and if it could not be done under Constitutional methods it should not have been done at all. (Cheers.) From many points of view despotic government is far more convenient than Constitutional government. You cannot have the advantages of the one without the disadvantages of the other; but if you are to have Constitutional government you ought to have Constitutional methods. (Cheers.) Now—and not for the first time—the Government are trying to mask Constitutional government methods and to exercise arbitrary and despotic government. (Cheers.) If any one thought he was putting the case too strongly he asked him to consider the position if it were reversed. If any hon. member thinks that I am putting the case too strongly I ask him to consider the position if it were reversed. Supposing a Unionist Government had done this—(Cheers, and Ministerial cries of "They did")—what would hon. members say to it? The Partition of Bengal took a year and a half to carry out! but suppose that a Unionist Government had done it? Let me give an illustration. The House will remember that there was a great deal of controversy at the time when the late Queen was made Empress of India. Suppose Mr. Disraeli had induced her Majesty to go out to India and for the first time make an announcement there to accept that title, what would the Liberal Party have said then? (Cheers.) That is precisely what the Government have done. (Oh, oh)" The text of Mr. Asquith's reply to this part of Mr. Law's speech is as follows:—He started with a reference to the recent Royal visit to India. "Of coarse,we all heartily re-echo the note of personal congratulations of the magnificent success which has attended their Majesties' unselfish, disinterested, and patriotic mission to their subjects in the Eastern Empire. (Cheers). But the right hon. gentleman could not abstain from commenting—he seemed willing to wound and yet rather afraid to strike (hear, hear)—on the announcement made by his Majesty, on the advice of his Ministers—an announcement for which his Ministers take the fullest responsibility, and with regard to which they challenge the judgment of Parliament (loud Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers)—in regard, first, of all, to the removal of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, and the rearrangement of the Province or Provinces of Bengal, by the establishment of a new Presidency and the creation of new provinces and a Lieutenant-Governorship. Having listened most carefully to the right hon. gentleman, I do not know now whether he and his friends are going seriously to impugn the expediency or the policy of those two great changes. He has left us in complete uncertainty on that point. He has hinted—I do not know on what evidence—that the change is going to cost a great deal more than was originally estimated. He has told us it is a mistake that we should have anything like a breach of continuity in our policy. What was the Partition of Bengal? (Cheers.) Yet the Right hon. gentleman positively makes it a reproach to us that before we had been in office three months we did not come down and ask this House to reverse that policy. (Cheers). What levity, what recklessness is put before us by the Right hon. gentleman as a fitting policy for the advisers of the Crown! (Cheers). This is not a reversal of the policy of the Partition of Bengal. It is a rearrangement in the light of experience—the carefully-garnered experience of years—a rearrangement which I believe commends itself, and will increasingly commend itself, to all who are really acquainted with the conditions of life in that part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) 'Then,' says the Right hon. gentleman, 'your methods are so terribly unconstitutional. You actually did this thing without consulting the House of Commons.' What about the Partition of Bengal? (Cheers.) Was the House of Commons consulted about that? (Cheers). "No. The right hon. gentleman says it took a year or a year and a half to carry out that arrangement. So it will here." Mr. Law here interposed with the remark, "A year and a half before it was done." Mr. Asquith continued:—"But not before it was announced as a settled policy. (Cheers.) The shocking thing appears to be that the policy approved by the responsible Government here at home should be announced by the lips of his Majesty the King in the one case, whereas it was announced by the lips of Lord Curzon in the other. (Cheers). I pass from that. I do not think it deserves any more notice. (Ministerial laughter). Whatever else may be said about Mr. Law's speech it was very able and delivered from beginning to end without a single note. His memory is extraordinary.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Mr. Asquith has not yet, as his opponents have been predicting and perhaps hoping, committed *hari kiri* (politically), but he has signalised the opening of the session by making some not unimportant changes in the Cabinet. Of course Earl Spencer was not a member of the inner circle of Ministers and apparently the Prime Minister is not responsible for the retirement of that popular nobleman—I say popular in spite of the playwrights—but there is no reason to suppose that Lord Carrington or Lord Pentland were anxious to retire from the Cabinet. Exactly why the former should have been fired out we do not know. He may not be a tower of strength to the administration, but he is intellectually at least the equal of one other titled member of the Cabinet and he is not "too old" for the sinecure post he has held since he was displaced at the Board of Agriculture. There is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the Left Wing of the Liberal Party at some of Mr. Asquith's appointments, which is not lessened by what rightly or wrongly is considered in some quarters as the unfair treatment of Lord Carrington, who notwithstanding his evident fondness for titles—he has had three steps in the peerage within fifteen or sixteen years—is regarded as a real Democrat.

(Continued on page 8.)

MINERS' STRIKE INCREASES.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES CLOSED.

Eight Hundred Thousand Men Leave the Mines.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The Cabinet held a meeting lasting over two hours to-day, after which the Government met the miners for an hour.

Several owners have already left London, and the majority leave to-night.

Everything is quiet in the strike districts. Eight hundred thousand strikers are out, and the seriousness of the position is already being disagreeably felt. A number of works have closed in Sheffield and elsewhere. The employers are giving the employees warning notices. The railways are arranging a reduction of services everywhere, and are swearing in employees as special constables.

The South Wales Railway men have resolved not to handle troop trains or coal obtained by black-leg labour.

Conferences at the Foreign Office and in Downing Street between the Government and committees of the owners and miners were continued to-night. It is understood that Mr. Asquith has submitted fresh proposals to the coal-owners, and that the negotiations are taking a fresh turn. Negotiations will be continued to-morrow.

It is estimated that already there are a quarter of a million workers under notice.

Position More Hopeful.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The position is more hopeful, as it is expected that a minimum wage will be obtained, and that the miners will concede safeguards regarding a minimum output.

According to an official statement, the Northumberland coal-owners have agreed to the principle of a minimum wage, but cannot assent to it irrespective of the ability and willingness of the workers.

Mr. Asquith, addressing the National Miners' Conference, expatiated on the importance of the coal industry being carried on under proper conditions. As the Government had recognised the principle of a minimum wage, if it was not secured by agreement, it would be secured by the Government by other means. He emphatically declared that the Government's duty was to do what it could to effect a reasonable settlement. The Government considered the question without class or party bias.

It did not intend that what it believed was a dwindling minority of employers should unduly delay the attainment of the object which, it believed, the miners had properly submitted to them.

Mr. Asquith appealed to the miners, on behalf of the Government and the community, to show reasonable latitude in the discussion with regard to particular rates. A terrible responsibility would rest on the shoulders of those who hindered the achievement of a result so nearly within the reach of attainment.

Mr. Asquith's Effective Appeal.

LATER.

It is recognised that Mr. Asquith's speech has given new life to the coal negotiations, but opinions vary as to whether a speedy settlement will ensue.

Some Radical optimists believe that the miners, pleased at the dramatic swiftness of victory, will return to work after a brief holiday, confiding in Mr. Asquith's with integity.

Other Radicals share the views of most of the Conservative papers that the Bill establishing a minimum wage in the collieries, which, it is understood, will be introduced on 4th March, will not have a smooth passage through the Commons, owing to apprehensions which are not confined to Conservative benches, that this concession will provoke agitation for a minimum wage in other industries.

It is pointed out that the Miners' Federation last night, adhered to the demands of 2nd February, and hence the Conservatives argue that an attempt to enforce by legislation a compromise rejected by the miners, but accepted by a majority of the coal-owners, would be futile.

It is stated that the Labour party has decided to introduce a Bill embodying the demands of 2nd February, thus adding complication to the House of Commons debates.

The *Morning Leader* says the Government will introduce a second bill taking over certain mines in Wales on behalf of the Navy.

The following table summarizes the particulars available as to the handing in of notices. The figures are necessarily only approximate :—

District.	Number of Miners.	Notices handed in.	Notices withheld.
Bristol	2,000	2,000	.....
Cleveland ...	10.000	.....	10,000
Cumberland ...	.....	7,350	.....
Derbyshire ...	.....	54,000	.....
Durham ...	} 71,800	120,000	.....
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	55,000	65,000	.....
Leicestershire ...	6,000	6,000	.....
Northumberland.	37,361	.....	.....
Nottingham ...	32,000	31 000	1,000
Staffordshire ...	.....	25.000	.....
Yorkshire ...	90,000	90,000	.....
North Wales ...	12,000	12,000	.....
South Wales ...	200,000	Under 200,000	Inconsiderable
Scotland ...	90,000	70,000	.....

ADVANCE BY THE MULLAH.

Indian Troops Sail for Berbera.

ADEN, FEB. 29.

Owing to the report of the advance of the Mullah, 335 men and nine officers of the 18th Indian Infantry have sailed for Berbera.

BOXING.

MONTE CARLO, FEB. 29.

Carpentier knocked out Jim Sullivan in the second round of a contest for the middle weight championship of Europe.

LOOTING OF PEKIN

Orgy of Destruction by the Soldiery.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, FEB. 29.

Some hundreds of the Marquis Yuan Shi-Khai's soldiers rioted and set fire to and wrecked several houses. Indiscriminate shooting is taking place and thousands of soldiers are trying to restore order.

PEKIN, MAR. 1.

Dissatisfied at not receiving their pay, two thousand of the Marquis Yuan-Shi-Khai's troops started looting the capital yesterday morning. Hordes of coolies and loafers swelled the ranks to five thouand, and the orgy of destruction only ceased when the looters were exhausted early this morning (Friday.)

Seven incendiary fires, some of large area, were then burning in various quarters, A grim spectacle was presented by the gangs of mutineers in the glare of the flames, battering in shops and shooting and bayonetting shopkeepers, who did not promptly hand over valuables and then staggering off laden with loot.

In strong contrast were detachments of foreign troops, marching unmolested through the crowds, bringing in foreigners to the Legations A number of foreigners were fired at, but not hurt.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

Mr. Knox's Proposal for Joint Action.

WASHINGTON, MAR. 1.

Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Japan have sent favourable responses to Mr. Knox's note inviting joint action in China without seeking individual advantage. Austria, France and Italy have still not replied.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Details of Fighting at Mergheb.

ROME, MAR. 1.

Official details of fighting at Mergheb on the 28th of February show that five thousand Turks and Arabs were engaged. It is estimated that they lost five hundred killed in an attempt to recapture the heights. The Italian losses were fourteen killed and a hundred wounded.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

New Secretary of Committee Appointed.

LONDON, MAR. 1.

Captain Hankey, of the Marine Artillery, has been appointed Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence in succession to Rear-Admiral Ottley, who has resigned.

CANADIAN NAVAL ACT.

Repealing Bill Thrown Out.

OTTAWA, MAR. 1.

The Senate, by 51 votes to 2, has defeated the Bill to repeal the Naval Act, which the Liberals introduced with a view to forcing the hand of the Government.

THE M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

England Wins Final Test Match.

SYDNEY, MAR 1.

The final test match was brought to a conclusion to-day, when England proved victorious by 70 runs. The weather was glorious, but the attendance was small. The wicket was sticky.

Australia brought their second innings total up to 292, Minnett scoring 61.

The Adelaide match has been cancelled and the English team will leave Melbourne en route for Adelaide on Sunday night.

Crouch has been chosen as manager of the Australian team for England.

The Players' Dispute.

MELBOURNE, MAR. 1.

A crowded meeting, attended by many prominent men, has passed a resolution expressing indignation at the action of the Board of Control, in excluding six of Australia's leading cricketers from the team for the triangular contest. Mr. Mitchell, K. C., suggested applying for an injunction to prevent the sending of the team. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the committees of other states.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH. 1.

The death is announced of George Grossmith, senior.

[George Grossmith, actor and entertainer, was born in 1847, the eldest son of the late George Grossmith. He was journalist, lecturer and principal London and provincial institution and library societies. He was educated in the North London [Collegiate School. He left school in 1866, to assist his father in reporting for "Times," at Bow Street Police Court; made first appearances at Polytechnic Institution as an entertainer a la John Parry, 1870; first appearance on stage in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera. The Sorcerer, at Opera Comique, 1877; played principal parts in eight following operas at that theatre, and the Savoy (the first London theatre lighted entirely by electric light); in 1889 started on tour (for 17 years) with single-handed Humorous and Musical Recitals: the tours included Great Britain and Ireland, United States and Canada. Publications: A Society Clown; The Diary of a Nobody (written in conjunction with only brother, Weedon Grossmith); composer of Haste to the Wedding, the libretto by W. S. Gilbert; author and composer of Cups and Saucers; composer of Uncle Samuel, and author and composer of over six hundred humorous and satrical [songs and sketches.]

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

No Guns to Fire Salute at Enzeli.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN. MAR. 1.

Owing to the removal of the guns at Enzeli by the Russians the Persians were unable to salute the new Ambassador, Emin Bey, on his arrival on Wednesday. The Ambassador was indignant and drove to Resht and telegraphed to the Porte asking whether he should return to Constantinople or proceed. It is stated that the Persians at Resht recently endeavoured to obtain a gun, but the Russian Consul prevented them. The Persian Government is distressed at this humiliating incident.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

Reconstruction of the Ministry.

WELLINGTON, MAR. 1.

The Parliament has been prorogued to June. A motion of no confidence in the Government was defeated by 40 votes to 38. Sir J. Ward will retire and the Ministry will be reconstructed.

VICEROY TO VISIT DELHI.

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 1.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Thursday next at 11 p. m. His Excellency will visit Delhi and return on March 13th arriving at Howrah 8 a. m. He will be accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon, Sir James DuBoulay and Lt-Col. Maxwell.

ENFORCING THE PRESS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH. 1.

Some months ago the proprietor of the Rifaim Press, Lahore, was asked to give a security of five hundred for publishing a certain newspaper. The proprietor undertook to discontinue the publication of the same and the matter was dropped. He has now been called upon to furnish the same security.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR, 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major E. A. C. Mathews, I. M. S, acts as Superintendent, Roy Institute, Dehra. vice Major Walter proceeding on leave of twelve months.

Mr. A. B. Barnard, I. P. has proceeded on fifteen months' leave.

Mr. L M Parlett C S officiates as Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col Sir David Semple R A M C. Director Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted leave for one year and one month. Major Harvey I M S officiates.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Climo, 24th Punjabees, is appointed Lt.-Col. Southey retires from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J B Wood is placed on special duty.

Major R. L. Ricketts is appointed Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps,

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur Kala Ram officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway vice Mr. Taylor granted twelve months' leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR, 1.

Brigadier General Fanshawe commanding Presidency Brigade is granted six months' leave out of India.

Capt Norman, Corps of Guides, is appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd Brigade, at Army Headquarters vice Capt Vaughan vacated.

Capt E C Tylden Patterson, R. E. is appointed Superintendent of Instruction, 1st Sappers and Miners vice Major Stockley.

Major E M Huges, 14th Lancers, is appointed 2nd-in-command of that regiment.

Capt P B Sangster, 2nd Lancers, is appointed Brigade Major. Ferozepur Brigade.

Capt Crookshank 34th Pioneers, will succeed Major Williamson, 21st Punjabees as Station Staff Officers, Amballa, next month.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage is arranged, and will take place in April, between Captain R.G. Earle, R.E., son of Col. E.L. Earle, of Farnham, Surrey, late Bengal Art., and Rosemary, daughter of the late James Steele, Sydney Australia.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant George Hamilton D'Oyley Lyon, R.N., his Majesty's ship "Grafton," eldest son of the late George Kenneth Lyon, Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs. Swayne, Norwood, and Helenora Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Clarence Hay Pierson, and step-daughter of Mrs. J. C. H. Pierson, of Bow Hill Yalding Kent.

A marriage had been arranged between Lieut-Col. Sherwood Dighton Browne, commanding Eighth Brigade Royal Horse Art., eldest son of the late General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., G.C.B. K.C.S.I, of The Wood, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Hilda, second daughter of John Pilling Law, Hallfield, Wetherby, Yorkshire.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Arthur Mallock Bond, of Meegama Estate, Wattegama, Ceylon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. M. Bond, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, and Miss Enid Layard Reeves, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. Gordon Reeves, of Wiltshire, Matale, Ceylon, will take place early in March.

The marriage of Lieut, Francis Woodbine Parish, King's Royal Rifle Corps, aide-de-camp to Viscount Gladstone, and Miss Dorothy Drew, granddaughter of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday, April 22.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February on 29th that there has been continuous rain for the last 24 hours accompanied by heavy mists.

HER Excellency Lady Hardinge opened the sale of work at Miss Mulwaney's Home yesterday at 4 p.m.

MR. M. LAURIE, M. V. O., I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya, will be Commissioner of the Irrawady Division on Mr. B. Houghton, Commissioner, proceeding on leave shortly.

EX-SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

Suicide Subsequent to Insolvency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH. 1.

Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidu, Sheriff of Madras in 1910, has committed suicide. He was the first insolvent of the firm bearing that name which suspended payment a few months ago. His son, Balasundrum Naidu, was being examined before the Deputy Registrar when an adjournment of the proceedings was granted by Mr. Justice Wallis this morning on receipt of the intelligence of the suicide.

LATER.

Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidu left his residence at Egmore this morning, without the knowledge of his sons and other relatives and repaired to his house at Kodambaukam. One of the servants at the latter place noticing the deceased's cap and walking stick with an empty medicine bottle on the "bund" of the tank in the garden reported the fact to Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidu, who had the tank dragged and the body was brought to Egmore. Mr. Short, solicitor of the deceased's proceeded thither and the police were called in. Mr. Short informed the police that his client told him a fortnight ago that the mental strain occasioned by the proceedings against him in the courts was too much for him to bear, and that he had a mind to put an end to his life. Mr. Short advised him to face the difficulties like a man. The Police are holding an inquest.

ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN LADY.

Mahomedan Exemplarily Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

Pathan Ishaq Khan, arrested for assaulting Mrs. Wood, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Wood, Warden, St. John's Divinity School, on the night of 21st ultimo, was tried by Mr. Ferguson, Additional District Magistrate, on charges of criminal trespass and attempted assault, and has been sentenced to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement and a fine of rupees one thousand, in default two years' further rigorous imprisonment. The accused came from Quetta, and was sent by the Rev, Ball, C.M.S., to St. John's School on a scholarship of rupees fifteen to qualify as Senior Reader.

NEW BOHRA SANITARIUM.

To be Opened at Matheran.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MARCH 1.

The opening ceremony of the Bohra Sanitarium is to take place on Matheran Hill on Sunday next. 250 Bohras from Bombay have arrived here this noon. About 600 more Bohras are expected to arrive upto Sunday evening. Special orders from the Traffic Manager have been received to keep good arrangement on the Matheran Railway; two new stations have been opened temporarily. Special trains will run to carry the crowd of passengers expected till to-morrow evening. The opening ceremony ends with a grand feast to all Bohra gentlemen on Sunday.

There is proposal for erecting a Bohra Masjid on the hill, improving the Olympia race ground under the supervision of Major Murison and if funds, are raised up to Rs. 10,000. An English school with boarding and lodging for Mahomedan boys and others expected is to be opened, also a cosmopolitan Gymkhana for Mahomedans.

RIOT AT BERHAMPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH. 1.

The *Hindu* reports that a most regrettable riot occurred at Berhampore on Wednesday evening. The Mahomedans objected to a customary procession passing their mosque. The mob was highly provoked and damaged the mosque. Goods were burned and a panic was created. The trustee of the temple was injured, an inspector of police was shot and an Oriya Brahmin was wounded in the thigh. The trustee apprehended danger from the Mahomedans and returned with the Sub-Collector who quieted the mob. The fires were unquenched by midnight. Reserve police have arrived.

JAIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELAGUM, MARCH. 1.

This year's conference of the Southern Maratha Jain Association commenced proceedings to-day, amidst great enthusiasm. The consecration ceremony of the Jain temple built by Mr. Changula, pleader, at a cost of Rs. 10,000 was gone through, over two thousand persons attended the Conference which opened with hymns of prayer and benedictions to His Majesty the Emperor. Mr. Changula delivered his speech as chairman of the Reception Committee, in which he laid special stress upon general education as the basis of all progress.

Pandit Gopaldas Baireya, Honorary Magistrate, Morenna, Gwalior, took the chair, and delivered his inaugural address dealing at length with educational improvements. Several letters and telegrams of sympathy were received among which was one from H. E. Sir George Clarke, wishing success to the Conference which then adjourned till to-morrow noon.

BARRISTER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

On Thursday, the District Magistrate of Lahore, convicted Hakim Aminuddin, Barrister and late Public Prosecutor of Lyallpore on charges of cheating and forgery and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of one hundred rupees, each sentence to run concurrently.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has stated that the Government do not intend to introduce a Franchise Reform Bill during the present year.

THE BUDGET.

SURPLUS ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

DELHI EXPENDITURE.

NEW ENGLISH AND INDIAN LOANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 1.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning, when His Excellency, the Viceroy, presided. After answers were given to questions, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented the Financiat Statement. He said :—

I have once more to ask for the consideration of this Council while I lay before them my annual review of the finances of India. In pursuance of what is now the established custom, I shall do no more to-day than present the Financial Statement for 1912-13. The discussion upon it will open on Thursday next; and on the 22nd of March I hope to submit the Budget in its final form, while the closing debate will take place, with your Lordship's permission, on the 25th.

It is to-day, as it was a year ago, again my exceeding good fortune to record a period of progress and prosperity. The year which is drawing to a close has been in many ways a memorable year. It will stand out illustrious for the first visit of a King-Emperor to his Indian dominions. It will be remembered for the stately ceremonials of which Their Imperial Majesties were the central figures, and even more for the enthusiastic loyalty and reverence with which they were received by their people. It will be associated with important territorial changes which will lead, we all trust, to greater political content and will strengthen the cause of good government. In all these ways the year will take a memorable place in the history of India. But it has not been without its dramatic interest in realms far removed from political changes or Imperial pageantry. For at one time, during two anxious months, the half of India was on the verge of a drought for which we might have had to go back thirty-four years for a parallel. In the middle of August the outlook was gloomy in the extreme over the greater part of the Northern provinces; and a further suspension of rain would have brought widespread suffering and a serious dislocation of our trade and finance. This catastrophe, however, was averted. Rain came, late but abundant; the area of distress was reduced to narrow limits; and we now cherish every hope of bumper harvests, busy trade, and advancing prosperity. The change, as I have said, was dramatic: it was also a striking lesson of how narrow is the line in India between plenty and want, and how incessant is the need for caution in our forecasts and for economy in our expenditure.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ROYAL VISIT.

I now, My Lord, wish to describe briefly, and of necessity in somewhat general terms, the expenditure incurred on the Imperial Darbar at Delhi and on the other incidents connected with the visit of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to India. Our accounts have not yet been closed or compiled, and considerable alterations in detail may still have to be made. But, looking back to the cordiality and even the enthusiasm with which this Council applauded the provision entered for the Royal visit in my last budget, I consider myself bound in courtesy to take this, the first available, opportunity of laying before them the manner in which that provision has been used. It will be remembered that the total allotment for the Royal visit was £1 million sterling. It was necessarily a very rough forecast, as we had no estimates to go upon at that early date; but our feeling was that it would enable Their Imperial Majesties to be received and entertained in a manner suitable to the wishes of their Indian subjects. One third of this million was to be military expenditure; and the remainder appeared in the civil estimates, with a small deduction for recoveries from the sale of tents and other equipment. The total net provision for Imperial Civil charges, including small advance grant in 1910-11, was £633,000. The actual net expenditure against this grant, so far as we can at present estimate, may be tabulated as follows :—

		£
(a)	On the Durbar at Delhi :—	
	Administrative charges	52,100
	General services, road, lighting, water supply, sanitation, etc.	190,103
	State ceremonies	58,300
	Sports, garden party, fireworks, music, etc.	20,000
	King Emperor's camp	56,000
	Camps of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Commander-in-Chief, Political and other Imperial officers	115,600
	Visitors,' Press and Police camps, etc.	60,300
	Miscellaneous	12,300
	Less recoveries	—143,800
	Total	£123,800
(b)	On the Royal tour	48,300
(c)	On medals and other incidental charges	13,300
		£482,400

We have still to meet the cost of an addition to the regalia. Allowing for this and leaving a small margin for charges which have not yet come in, we may take the net expenditure at £560,000.

The allotment provided in the Military budget was £333,000, which was intended to cover a very large concentration of troops at Delhi. When the failure of the early rains in Northern India indicated difficulties about food supplies and forage, the Military programme was reviewed and the number of troops under orders for Delhi was materially reduced. The actual estimated expenditure has been only £307,000. It will, I am sure, be no small gratification to this Council that the reception of Their Imperial Majesties was carried out on a scale worthy of the occasion, and yet with a regard for economy which has left us so well within the funds allotted for the purpose.

The expenditure from Provincial revenues on the Royal visit had not been the subject of any reasoned estimate when the budgets of the various local Governments were framed in the opening months of 1911. It was worked out, however, during the hot weather in the closest consultation with the Government of India, and we have now got provisional accounts. It is estimated that the eight major provinces spent £173,000 on their camps at Delhi, and about £72,000 on local celebration, illuminations, etc.

Such then, so far as we can judge from our unfinished accounts were the charges for the reception and entertainment of Their Imperial Majesties. But the Council will probably expect me to narrate also the cost of the Royal bonus and the various minor boons which were announced by Your Excellency on behalf of the King-Emperor at Delhi. For these of course there could, in the nature of things, be no budget provision; and some of them entail expenditure or loss of revenue which will not be brought into our accounts for some time to come. The only boon of any importance for which I have a reasonably complete estimate is the bonus of half a month's pay to certain civil employes and to the Army in India. The whole of this will be met from Imperial revenues: and we believe that it will cost about £325,000 in the Civil accounts and about £156,000 in the Military accounts, or a little under £500,000 in all. The remission of debts in certain Native States means a loss of nearly £55,000; and the monitary effect of the other boons (apart always from the grant for Education) is considerable. I believe, therefore, that I should be safe in putting the total figure at £600,000 at the outside.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1912-1913.

I now leave the eventful year which closes with this month, and open my budget for 1912-13. There is no one who realises more keenly than I do the dangers of prophesy in India; but the budget forecast must inevitably involve some element of prophesy. All that I can say is that our prospects to-day are excellent, and that we have every hope that the brightness of the outlook will continue. I propose then, avoiding unreasoning optimism on the one hand, and holding fast to my faith in the progress of India on the other, to estimate again for a year of normal seasons and trade. There still hang over us the uncertainties of the opium revenue, and there are, as there always will be, special claims of an urgent nature upon our exchequer. But with care and economy we shall be able, during the coming year at least, to discount the former and to satisfy the latter without any addition to the burden of our taxation. On the other hand, our position is not one which justifies any important remission of taxes. I present to-day, therefore, what I may call a "No Change" budget. My estimate is that the revenue and expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, will balance almost exactly at £79¼ millions. In the purely Imperial section of the accounts however, there will be a surplus of approximately £1¼ millions, which it is proposed for reasons that I will touch upon later, to retain unimpaired.

REVENUE.

If we set aside Opium, the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, for which I budget is almost the same as in the current year. We expect an improvement in the Land Revenue collections and in those other classes of receipts which respond most directly to favourable agricultural conditions. On the other hand, I have taken a somewhat conservative estimate of Railway and Customs revenue, while we cannot count upon a continuance of this year's high receipts from Mint and Interest. The net result, as I have said, is practical equilibrium. But in the Imperial section of the accounts, with which we are at present more immediately concerned, the position is one of considerable strength, seeing that we have not to repeat the large non-recurring grants to the provinces which diminish our share of the land revenue receipts in the current year. Apart from opium, which as usual throws the comparison out of gear, the Imperial revenue which we hope to obtain next year will be £920,000 in excess of our estimated receipts in 1911-12. I shall dispose of opium first, and then discuss this figure in some detail.

The consequences of the new agreement with China are written large across our estimate of opium revenue. The number of chests which we may sell with China certificates in 1913 is limited to 16,580, of which we are under a promise to offer 14,860 to Malwa. Our China sales for each calender year will now, in all probability be held from January to October in Calcutta; and in Bombay from the preceding November to August. Our uncertified exports will amount to 13,200 chests, of which we shall give Malwa a chance of taking 1,000 chests; and the sales will be spread over all the months in the year. I shall spare the Council the reasons for these divergencies in procedure, which are intended to secure the maximum of revenue with the minimum of inconvenience to the trade. I shall also spare my Honourable friends the puzzling calculations which are needed to fit these arrangements into the mould of the financial year; and will merely say that it is proposed to sell altogether 19,821 chests for China in 1912-13, which, with the 13,200 chests for other markets, gives roughly 33,000 chests in all. As compared with the much larger quantity on which we have been paid in the current year, this in itself suggests a considerable fall in revenue. But I have not ventured to budget for the same high prices as we are now receiving. With the restoration of settled government in China, we may look for the revival of more rigorus measures against the opium habit, and these are likely in turn to affect the tone of the market for our exports. In any case prudence forbids us to attempt to follow the vagaries of a highly speculative market. Between a falling output therefore and a cautious forecast of prices, my total estimate of opium revenue for next year is £2,235,000 below what we expect to obtain in the current year. The actual figure is 543 lakhs, which happens to be almost identical with the figure (540 lakhs) for 1912-13 on our theoretical sliding scale. If prices should outrun our calculations, I have little doubt that we shall find useful employment for the money.

The improvement in our Imperial receipts from general sources is of a negative character, being entirely due to the smaller volume of special grants to local Governments. In other respects we do not look forward to the same high revenue returns as in the current year. Under Railways in particular I have thought it wise to assume some slight relaxation after the rich harvest of the Durbar year. It is not only that we shall have no Royal visit: but so much depends on trade conditions which it is impossible to forecast, and I think a moderate margin of safety should offend no prudent publicist. I have accordingly taken the net earnings of our State railways at £605,000 less than in the present year. Similarly with Customs. If the almost feverish activity of the trade in rice, silver and petroleum were to continue, our Customs receipts would probably touch the imposing figure of 10 crores. But all booms have their day, and we have made a deliberately moderate estimate for these commodities; the net result is a reduction of £146,000 from this year's receipts. Three other heads of Imperial revenue yield somewhat fortuitous contributions to the decline. Interest is worse by £192,000, because the balances in our Home treasury are being materially reduced; Mint by £135,000, because we do not expect the same demand for dollars from China; and Exchange by £106,000 for the technical reason that we always budget for our exchange transactions at par.

In the classes of revenue which are more closely associated with the internal prosperity of the country, we anticipate no set-back. Now that the Salt revenue is moving, we expect that it will rise by another £31,000. From Stamps an improvement of £71,000 is probable; and a still larger increase would have been taken for Excise if it had not been obscured by the complete provincialization of that source of revenue in Bengal. The chief advance, however, is under Land Revenue, where the return of normal conditions in the areas that suffered from the irregularities of the last monsoon will, we trust, be the main contributor to an increase of which the Imperial share should be something in excess of £400,000.

This brings me to the dominant factor in the whole comparison—the provincial grants which appear as land revenue assignments, and the reduction in which will push up our apparent Imperial receipts. The details are complicated and can better be set out in the explanatory memorandum. But their net effect is that we are saved the non-recurring grants of roughly £2 millions which signalize the current year, and that we propose as I shall explain later, new recurring grants of about £1⅓ million in the coming year. There is thus an addition of £1 2/3 millions to the Imperial share of the land revenue, over and above the £400,000 which comes to us from improved collections.

EXPENDITURE.

The position in regard to expenditure is fortunately simple, and not unsatisfactory. Imperial and Provincial charges together, the total provision for next year is nearly £1 1/4 millions higher than the estimated expenditure of 1911-12. The whole of this excess, however, occurs in the provinces; and by far the major part of it represents drafts on the large Imperial subsidies for education, sanitation and other beneficial services which are being placed at the credit of local Governments. When we turn to the estimate of imperial expenditure, we find that there is an actual decrease, the total being £76,000 less than in the current year. The chief factors in this result are the following: Our Interest liabilities show a growth of £277,000, moving, as they must always do, with the growth of our borrowings and also in a minor degree with the expansion of our provident funds, savings bank deposits, and the like. Our Railway revenue charges, apart from interests on the regular railway debt, are also higher by £97,000. But the only other large excess over the grants in the current year appears under education and represents a special reserve of £530,000 for the advancement of this great service. Otherwise the spending departments have shown much restraint, and there is little or no general rise in administrative charges. On the other hand there is a noteworthy drop of £511,000 in military expenditure to which I shall refer later and as if to make room for the new education expenditure, we have a reduction of £486,000 under the head where the outlay on the Royal visit is recorded in the current year.

With the substantial improvement in our general revenue and the curtailment in expenditure, it was obvious that we were in sight of a large surplus. It was decided, therefore, to take an important step forward in the path of educational reform. The King-Emperor had announced, at Delhi, a permanent grant of 50 lakhs (£333,000) for the furtherance of truly popular education. We decided to add another recurring £67,000 to the Royal boon, and to supplement it by a further but non-recurring grant of £433,000. The total new provision for the year has thus been raised to the handsome figure of 125 lakhs, or more than the whole amount which we spent this year in connection with the Royal visit and the Delhi Durbar. I will leave it to my Hon'ble friend in charge of the Education department to describe how the money is to be employed, and I confine myself to explaining where it is to be found in the estimates. £300,000 of the recurring grant has been transferred, through the usual method of Land Revenue assignments, to the provinces which have regular financial settlements, and £3,000 to the North-West Frontier Province. The remaining £97,000 recurring and the whole of the £433,000 non-recurring have been entered, for the present, as an Imperial reserve under the Education head, for distribution at more leisure.

There are two other small matters which we have taken the opportunity of disposing of. One is the provision of a small reserve (£15,300) for strengthening the sanitary services in India, in accordance with a scheme which is now before the Secretary of State. The other is the abolition of the last of the petty cesses upon the land against which my predecessor waged incessant war. The cess in question is the village service cess in proprietary estates in Madras; and as I have explained more than once, the reason why we have not hitherto taken up the question are first, because we had no money, and second, because we could not remit the cess before it was imposed. The levy of the cess is now being extended as the old service tenures are being resumed; and it is estimated that its relinquishment will cost Imperial revenues £17,000 next year, rising gradually until the proprietary estates are wholly relieved. The rent of the tenures will be credited as Land Revenue, of which the province will receive a moiety. The province will pay the salaries of the village servants; and the net loss to provincial revenues will be made good by Imperial assignments.

DELHI EXPENDITURE.

No narrative of next year's programme of expenditure would be complete without a reference to the momentous project which lies before us in the construction of the new Imperial Capital of India at Delhi. I may say at once that we are not yet in the possession of any estimates of its cost. Plans for the temporary housing of the Government of India headquarters are under preparation; but no plans for the permanent Imperial City are to be thought of until the best available experts have studied and advised upon the project in all its bearings. Meanwhile, my immediate duty has been to devise a scheme for financing the work, a scheme which will be as little onerous as possible to the taxpayers of India. Three possible alternatives have presented themselves throughout. The first, and in some ways the most attractive, would be a special Delhi loan. The second would be to charge the whole expenditure, as it occurs, against current revenue. The third would be to put the Delhi works on precisely the same footing as our large railway and irrigation works, treating them as capital expenditure and financing them partly from loans and partly from whatever spare revenues remain in each year after meeting our ordinary administrative needs. I shall not weary the Council by the various considerations which decided us, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, to adopt the third of these courses. It will, I believe, commend itself to the financial and commercial community of India. By treating the Delhi operations as ordinary Capital works, we ensure the greatest possible elasticity in the provision of funds; we avoid unnecessary additions to our unproductive debt and I hope we allay the fear—so far as I am concerned a baseless fear—that the new city will be built from the produce of fresh taxation.

Our programme, then is this. So long as large sums of money are wanted for Delhi, we shall raise as much as we can along with our ordinary rupee loans being guided in the amount, of our borrowing by the state of the money market rather than by the precise estimate of expenditure for the year. If money is easy and we can obtain more than we immediately require, it will lie in our cash balances available for future use. Meanwhile as we shall now have three sections in our annual Capital programme instead of two we may reasonably enlarge the conventional figure of one crore which we have hitherto endeavoured to secure as our revenue surplus. There is no need to fix any standard surplus; much will depend on the circumstances of the year and on the other interests concerned; but whenever we find ourselves able to budget for a larger surplus than £667,000 without detriment to the other claim upon us, we shall do so until the financing of the new Delhi is completed. It is on these lines that we are budgeting for 1912-13. We propose to raise a rupee loan of 3 crores, the whole of which, so far as we can at present judge will be available for Delhi, and we leave our surplus at the unusually high figure of £1 1/2 millions, out of which at least one crore can be used for Delhi. Our estimate of what we shall need for actual expenditure within the year is two crores, shown under a new Capital head which will be observed in the tabular statements. Whatever part of our total provision is not required, will remain in our general balances for future use. The current administrative charges of the Imperial area, as opposed to the initial outlay, will, of course, be taken in the ordinary revenue account, and we have entered a lump provision of £33,000 in the 1912-13 budget for that purpose.

MILITARY SERVICES.

Under Military Services, the expenditure for five years is shown in the following table :—

	Gross. Army.	Marine.	Military Works.
	£	£	£
1908-1909 ...	...19,177,266	476,957	967,362
1909-1910 ..	...18,901,181	461,157	858,342
1910-1911 ...	.. 19,131,780	445,867	899,705
1911-1912 (Budget)	...19,444,600	447,300	924,400
1911-1912 (Revised)	...19,572,400	455,200	889,200
1912-1913 (Budget)	...19,084,700	447,100	860,500

	Gross. Special Defences.	Total.	Net All Military heads.
	£	£	£
1908-1909 ...	...29,044	20,650,629	19,602,988
1909-1910 ...	...28,604	20,249,284	19,112,333
1910-1911 ...	... 7,987	20,485,339	19,284,312.
1911-1912 (Budget)	... 6,000	20,823,200	19,875,200
1911-1912 (Revised)	.. 7,000	20,923,200	19,890,700
1912-1913 (Budget)	...20,200	20,412,500	19,094,500

In our Army estimates for the current year we provided £1 1/3 million for Coronation expenditure. This grant was designed to cover the military cost of the Delhi Durbar and of the general manœuvres by which the assembly at Delhi was to be preceded as well as other military charges connected with Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, such as expenditure on escorts at Bombay and Calcutta, and also to provide for the despatch of a contingent to England to represent the Army in India at Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation at home. But the unfavourable outlook in the early monsoon period made it necessary to recast the original programme. It was decided to abandon the intended manœuvres altogether, to reduce the number of troops to be concentrated at Delhi, and, in the interest of the civil population, to rail all troops except those in the immediate neighbourhood. Notwithstanding this modification of the original programme, the numbers brought to Delhi eventually reached the high total of 57,000 soldiers, 18,000 followers and over 20,000 animals. The total expenditure on the reduced scale was finally estimated at £206,700, and it appears that this estimate will be very closely adhered to. The military accounts of the Durbar and other services connected with the

ith the concentration at Delhi, while the total of ther expenditure connected with the Royal visit is at at £27,300 and the cost of the Home Coronation contingent at £18,300. These figures do not include the bonus of half a month's pay which was issued to the military services in common with the civil departments, and for which no provision could of course, be made in the original budget. This concession cost the Army £165,700.

The excess outlay thus entailed and the cost of the Abor expedition together with the friendly mission to the Mishmi country (£124,300) may be regarded as met from the lapses which occurred in the schedule provision, owing to delay in the prosecution of various schemes, of which the most important were those of artillery re-armament and line-rebuilding. As regards the ordinary charges, the budget provision was fully utilized and some additional grants were made in view of the improved receipts, with the result that the year is expected to close with a small net excess of £15,500.

It should be noticed that in both the present and the coming year there is a heavy bill for special services. Apart from the Delhi Durbar and the Abor expedition already mentioned, the arms traffic operations were continued at a cost of £118,900, the total expenditure from the outset up to the end of the current year being thus raised to £340,300; and the Indian Government had also to meet a share (£17,000) of the cost of sending a regiment to strengthen the consular guards in Southern Persia. In the coming year it is estimated that the winding up of the Abor operations will involve on outlay of £35,700. The provision of £133,300 for the continuance of the arms traffic operations is repeated, and £11,200 is provided towards the additional cost of the consular guards. On the other hand, a windfall of £76,700 is anticipated from the absence of certain troops in China.

Apart from these special services, the budget of 1912-13 has been mainly influenced by the enquiry into the possibilities of retrenchment which was promised a year ago. The schedule grant has been reduced by £75,200, as compared with the figure adopted in the current year, and its application will be limited almost exclusively to the provision of primary requirements of the Army such as guns, rifles, bayonets and swords, and to the prosecution of the scheme for providing Indian troops with sound and well constructed lines, and the continuance of other military works now in progress. In pursuance of the same policy, expenditure has been temporarily curtailed in various directions, and a number of permanent economies effected, while other important suggestions are still under consideration. This investigation will not be concluded until the Government of India and the Secretary of State have received and dealt with the reports of Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson's Committee, which will enquire into army expenditure during the coming summer and Admiral Sir Edmond Slade's Committee which has just completed its examination of marine expenditure. Meanwhile the effect has been to curtail expenditure, whether temporarily or permanently, by a sum of £191,200, of which the budget for the coming year takes account. We are also relieved by the disappearance of the provision for Coronation Darbar expenditure; and though in some directions, and especially in regard to the food charges and the provision of stores, some additional outlay has to be faced, the final result is a reduction of the net military budget by £480,700, which brings down the total net figure, namely £19,094,500, to an amount lower than that of any year since 1903-04.

RAILWAY.

In accordance with the usual practice I have had the figures of capital expenditure on railway during the last five years brought together, and compared with the similar estimate for 1912-13.

On the 31st March 1911, the total length of open lines was "32,398'81 miles, classified according to gauge as follows:—

5' 6" gauge		16,758'05
Metre (3' 3¼")		13,633'28
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')		2,007'48
TOTAL ...		32,398'81

During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage :—

5' 6" gauge	322'30
Metre (3' 3¼")	308'91
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2") ...	70'11
Total ...	701'32

During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 790'55 miles.

In the current year the return on the Capital at charge amounts to 4'99 per cent. as compared with 4'66 in 1910-11, 4'48 in 1909-10 and 3'69 in 1908-09. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3'377 per cent.

The current year has been more favourable than last year and the traffic returns show that there will be a large improvement over the Budget Estimates. The improvement is largely due to general development of traffic on railways and to additional traffic in connection with His Majesty's visit to India and the Delhi Durbar. The grants for working expenses are likely to be larger than the Budget Estimate by £ 346,700.

If we take the Railway Revenue Account as a whole and set the interest charges, the annuities and Sinking Fund payments and the minor debits (cost of land, etc) against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £2,989,300, which accrues to general revenues, against a net gain of £2,017,500 in 1910-11.

In the Budget Estimate of next year provision has been made for a decrease in the gross receipts compared with the current year, for reasons to which I have already alluded. The latter includes an extra day's earnings in February, and special traffic in connection with the Royal visit and Delhi Durbar. Provision for working expenses has also been put a little higher on account of necessary renewals of permanent-way, rolling stock and strengthening of bridges. It is expected that the net surplus after providing for interest charges, which show an increase on account of growth of capital, will be £2,021,900.

IRRIGATION.

On the 31st March, 1911, 58,251 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding 48 million acres of culturable land, the area irrigated in 1910-11 being about 22 million acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 7'66 per cent on the capital outlay of £30 millions after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,322,000.

The revised estimate for 1911-12 shows a net profit of £1,529,000 on productive works and a net return of 8'07 per cent. on the capital outlay of £32 millions. Excluding works still under construction the net return on the balance of the capital expended (£26 millions) amounts to 9'78 per cent.

On the 31st March, 1912, we expect to have 58,684 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 48,734,000 acres of culturable land. It is expected that an area of nearly 22¼ million acres will be irrigated during the year. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 55 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction of being examined by the professional advisers of the Government. Of these 26 are productive, 23 protective and 6 minor works. The two former are designed to irrigate 8·80 and 1·18 million acres respectively, at a total capital cost of about £31 millions and £6½ millions respectively. The productive works are expected to yield a net return of 7'28 per cent. on the outlay.

Of the projects referred to in paragraph 48 of the last year's Financial Statement, the Ghaggar, Twante, Mahanadi and Wainganga canals were sanctioned during the year. The other three schemes, namely, the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the Sukkur Barrage and the Rohri Left Bank canal are still under the consideration of the Government of India. Another most important scheme which is now before the Government of India is the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder project, mentioned in paragraph 63 of the Financial Statement for 1909-10. This work is estimated to irrigate 1,528,400 acres situated in two Provinces, twenty-five districts and three Native States. An estimate for providing permanent Head Works for the Upper-Ganges canal, amounting to nearly Rs. 26 lakhs, is about to be submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. This work will serve to render the water supplies of the Upper-Ganges and Agra canals more assured during critical times. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the triple canals in the Punjab. The probable dates of opening of the three canals are as follows:—Upper Chenab canal—May or at latest October, 1912. Upper Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab—1914.

The works on the Upper Swat River canal in the North-West Frontier Province are now about half finished and are proceeding satisfactorily

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

In saying a few words on the provincial finance I have no intention to try the patience of the Council with a disquisition such as it was necessary to impose upon them a year ago. The scheme of permanent financial settlements which I then described is still in its infancy, though it could not have had a much better start than the current year has given it. The only province that has caused us any anxiety is Burma, where the revenue has been disappointing and the turn of the tide has not yet come. In order to prevent either a large overdraft in the current year and the Bengal figure includes £867,000 held for the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Behar and Orissa is treated well because it needs substantial assistance in the task of establishing a new head-quarters. Assam is a country of much promise, where we believe that judicious expenditure on communications and colonizing will amply repay itself in time. Bengal proper has been contending for some years against serious financial difficulties, which we are glad to mitigate, particularly if we thereby facilitate the steady improvement of the administration in the Eastern districts. We trust that our liberality will be justified, and that it will be regarded as an earnest of our desire for the well-being of the three new administrations.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The management of our cash balances, and the provision of adequate funds for all the multifarious claims upon them, have presented no difficulty in the current year. Our capital programme for 1911-12 was the expenditure of £9¼ millions on Railways and about £1¼ millions on Irrigation. We proposed to pay off roughly £2½ millions of debentures, bonds and floating debt; while on the other hand we meant to add £1 1·8 millions in India, and £4¼ millions in England (the latter partly borrowed by Railway companies) to our permanent debt. We expected that our cash balances in England and India combined would be reduced from £28¼ to £21½ millions, exclusive in each case of the uninvested portion of the Gold Standard Reserve. The Secretary of State's Treasury drawing were taken in the budget at nearly £16 millions.

The actual position has been stronger throughout. The total capital outlay (excluding a small sum for Imperial Delhi) has been only £9¾ millions. Irrigation having used a small fraction of the Railway lapses. The repayment of debt has been what we took in the budget:—£1½ millions of Madras and Indian Midland Railway debentures, £¼ million of annual drawings from our Indian Bonds and £¼ million of India Bills withdrawn. We have borrowed as we proposed in India: but the operations of our Railway companies in the London market have been disappointing, and the total addition to our permanent sterling debt has been only a little over £2½ millions. Nevertheless, our cash balances have fallen only from £304 to £291·3 millions. The great improvement is due chiefly to the growth of the surplus, both Imperial and Provincial; to a large increase in savings banks deposits; and to bigger credits from departmental and judicial deposits. The Secretary of State's drawings against our Treasury balances have, owing to an active trade demand, been much higher than we provided for. They will probably be as heavy as £24½ millions; our surplus funds in India being thereby transferred to London, so that while our Indian closing balance is a little under 18 crores, that of the Home treasury will be about £17½ millions.

In 1912-13, we shall have to finance a capital programme of £9,000,000 for Railways and of £1,416,000 for Irrigation, as well as to find £1,333,000 for the Imperial Delhi. We also have Madras and Indian Midland Railway debentures to the value of £1,478,000 falling due; and it is proposed to repay the whole of our outstanding India Bills of £4,500,000, as well as to meet the usual £500,000 drawings of India Bonds. Our special liabilities outside the revenue accounts thus come to roughly £18¼ millions, which it is intended to finance as follows. We shall have our estimated revenue surplus of £1,513,000. It is proposed to raise a loan of 3 crores (£2,000,000) in India and another of £3,000,000 in England; while it is hoped to obtain £1,810,000 through Railway Companies, apart from the money they raise for the discharge of debentures. This will give us about £8¼ millions, and for the remaining £10 millions it may, for all practical purposes, be assumed that we shall draw on our high cash balances. The result of these, and of a host of minor and more everyday transactions will be to reduce our balances on the 31st of March 1913 to approximately £19 millions. We estimate that the Secretary of State will sell Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers upon us to the extent of £15¼ millions; and the result will be to leave £6 millions in the Home treasury and 19½ crores in India. We may regard 2 crores as being kept in hand for future expenditure on Imperial Delhi.

Besides the £15¼ millions of drawings which I have estimated above, the Secretary of State will as usual sell additional bills on India so far as our resources may permit, if there is a sufficient demand for them. All my announcements about loans and drawings are subject to the ordinary reservations: the Secretary of State and the Government of India retaining full discretion to vary the amounts mentioned above in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

RETROSPECT AND CONCLUSION.

And now, My Lord, I have nearly finished. But before I sit down, I may be permitted a few words of retrospect. This is the last session of Your Excellency Legislative Council which will be held in this chamber, and this year is the closing year of the first triennial term for which the present Council was appointed under the new regulations. Next year we shall meet in different surroundings, and there will probably be a number of new faces among us. In such circumstances it is not unnatural that we should look back across the last three years and register the progress we have made. When I laid my first budget before the Legislative Council of the old regime in March 1909, I ventured to forecast the results of the then impending reforms on the branch of Government business which is immediately under my charge. I said that I did not fear the change. I believe that, though there would be increased and more searching criticism, it would proceed not from any intention to embarrass a public servant who was honestly trying to do his duty but rather from a desire to help him to effect improvement. I said that I should welcome criticism, because I believed that my critics would be actuated by a common desire to improve the work of those who govern and the condition of those who have to bear taxation.

My Lord, I may confidently say that forecast has been fully realised. It is not the time to sum up the influence which this Council has exercised on the general administration of India, or to estimate the services that it has rendered alike to the rulers and to the ruled. But I can testify unhesitatingly to the power that the Council holds for good in directing attention to the finances of the country, inculcating economy, and in advising the Government on the employment of the public funds. I have always found the criticisms of my non-official colleagues temperate, suggestive and helpful. Unable though we may at times have been to accept their opinions at once, they have not been without their effect on our subsequent arrangements, and even where we wholly disagreed, they have shown us fresh points of view and warned us of probable dangers. It is no exaggeration to say that the free interchange of views which this Council stimulates, has already become a powerful factor for good in the financial policy of India.

It is not, however, the tendency of financial thought on which I wish to dwell to-day, so much as the movement of our finances themselves during the last three years. Measured by figures this has been very striking. The year in which the new Council was elected, 1909-10, was one of slow and painful recovery from the effects of the famine and the international financial crisis of 1907. The shears of economy had to be brought out; but no great retrenchment was possible with the necessary promptitude, and some of the provinces—particularly Eastern Bengal and Assam—were in serious difficulties like ourselves. There was also every prospect of a serious collapse in our opium revenue. The whole position was gloomy when the first of its budgets was laid before the new Council, and it was my unpleasant duty to announce the imposition of new taxes. I am not going to fight all that battle over again. Recent events have somewhat obscured the necessity for the measures which we took in March 1910; but I believe they have caused the minimum of hardship; and I am confident that time will justify them, when our opium revenue ultimately dwindles and our other resources are strained by the growing demand for more schools and healthier homes.

In 1909-10 we took in hand what I had recognized at a very early stage to be one of the main dangers of our financial stability, viz., our liability for provincial expenditure and our somewhat ineffective control over it. A scheme of permanent provincial settlements was worked out, defining the resources of local Governments and providing a specific procedure for enforcing their financial responsibilities. That scheme is now in force, and I believe that it will be found a source of strength to ourselves and an incentive to economy in the provinces. This reform and a steady campaign against avoidable expenditure occupied most of our energies in 1909-10. But simultaneously the tide turned after the long depression which had begun in 1907, and since then there has been an almost unchecked advance in financial well-being.

The actual figures of the period which I am reviewing may be stated very briefly. In 1909-10 the total revenue of India, excluding the gross opium receipts, was £69,100,000; in 1912-13 we expect that it will be £75,700,000. In 1909-10 the total expenditure of India was £73,100,000; for 1912-13 we are taking it at £79,300,000. The growth of normal revenue in the four years has been £6,600,000; the growth of expenditure has been only £6,200,000; and part of this latter figure represents special and non-recurring outlay (probably close on £800,000) out of the opium windfalls of the last two years. We are thus steadily building up our bulwarks against the dangers and the needs of the future. I am indebted to my official colleagues for their cordial co-operation in a policy of economy which, though it is now beginning to bear fruit must often have been a disagreeable duty, and which I could not possibly have carried through without their assistance and support.

An analysis of the expenditure of the period gives remarkable results. The growth in our total spending has been as I have mentioned from £73·1 millions to £79·3 millions or 8¼ per cent. Within these totals however expenditure on education has risen from £1,705,000, to 3,043,000 or by 78 per cent. and on medical and sanitary services from £968,000 to £1,683,000, or by 73 per cent. During the same four years the growth in Police expenditure has been only 10 per cent and on our Military services it has been less than 1 per cent. There are obvious qualifications to all-round percentage comparisons like these but they do not obscure the main issue, the paramount importance that has been given during the lifetime of this Council to the furtherance of the objects which I know the Council has closely at heart. I might allude also to the increase in our provision for Irrigation both productive and protective but time is short and I must pass on to the more general aspects of our financial situation.

The most faithful reflex of our general position would be found in an analysis of our public debt and the statistics of our foreign trade: but unfortunately figures for neither of these are yet available for the whole of the period which I am reviewing. So far as our statistics go, there is clear evidence that the additions to our debt since 1908 have been more than covered by the value of the railways and irrigation works which they have helped us to construct and acquire. Our borrowings, both in England and in India, have been studiously moderate; and we have not yet approached the full £12¼ millions railway programme which has been advocated. The £6 millions of floating debt which we had to raise in 1908 has been very much on my mind but it will, if all goes well, be completely repaid next year, thanks in a large measure to our opium windfalls. The condition of our public debt is healthy. About our external trade I have already spoken at some length. Its total monetary value in 1909-10 was roughly 350 crores (excluding Government transactions) in the current year it will touch 415 crores. Even if we discount the element of high prices, this represents a great advance in trade and industry: and as the balance is steadily in our favour, it means a strong exchange, good credit, and a ready inflow of the capital which India so badly wants for the development of its magnificent resources.

The mention of exchange brings me very close to currency. Our currency system has had a remarkable history—a history of which we may be pardonably proud—during the last three years. For a detailed examination of the present position, I cannot do better than refer Honourable Members, if they have not already studied it, to the admirable report on the operations of our Paper Currency department which our present Comptroller-General Mr. Gillan, published in October last. It contains an able and illuminating analysis of the movements and tendencies of our currency, and exemplifies the new spirit with which I trust that these important developments will be watched and guided. Three year ago, when this Council considered their first budget, the position was unique. Our mints had stopped fresh coinage for over a year. The adverse balance of trade in 1908-09 forced us to draw on our Gold Standard Reserve in defence of exchange; and against the gold thus released we had received and withdrawn from circulation in India the enormous quantity of 120 million rupees. Mainly through this cause our rupee reserves at the beginning of 1909-10 were enormously strong: between our currency chests and the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve we had altogether 47 crores at our command; and in the strength of that accumulation we have been meeting all demands upon us ever since. The absorption of rupees in the intervening three years has been about 22 crores; and by whatever test the figures are tried, it is clear that the demand has been less active than in the earlier years of the century, when the resources of our mints were severely strained to meet the calls of trade for silver currency. This change in the habits of India, swift and momentous in its possibilities, has defeated the calculations of the silver speculators. It has also absolved me from the necessity of undertaking fresh coinage, in spite of no inconsiderable pressure from interested quarters.

To my mind it is a matter of no small satisfaction that the country is taking kindly to other forms of currency. We cannot look for rapid progress in the use of cheques and other banking substitutes for metallic money. But the extended employment of sovereigns and of currency notes will lighten our burdens materially and must lead to greater elasticity and economy. I am particularly hopeful that the sovereign will push its way into popular favour. During 1909-10 no less than £9 millions were imported: in the following year over £8 millions; and up to December of the current year, a further £9¾ millions. I do not attach too much importance to the spasmodic issues of gold for the movement of certain harvests in the more advanced areas. But I am convinced that these masses of imported sovereigns will not all disappear into hoards or the meltingpot; and that as the people become more familiar with them, their use as genuine currency will very largely extend. The habit will probably come with a rush as other changes have come in India.

No better precedent could be found for the change than the remarkable growth of our paper currency. In March 1909 the volume of the note circulation was 45½ crores. In August 1911 it overtopped 60 crores and it is now rarely under 55 crores. We can hardly doubt that this rapid development had a share in easing off the demand for rupees. Nor is there any question that if in turn owes its success to the bold policy of universalizing all notes from R100 downwards. The old circle system was devised as a precaution against the use of notes as remittances. Its abolition except for high value notes has shown that what the people may remit freely they will treat with all the more confidence as currency and we have the unquestioned authority of the Comptroller-General for saying that no inconvenience whatever has resulted from the extension of the universal notes.

In all these ways our currency system has made notable progress in the last three years. We have fortunately been able to refrain from the fresh coinage of silver: we have seen an imposing volume of gold flow into the country by perfectly natural channels: and the people have taken with avidity to a paper currency from which a number of obsolete restraints have been removed. If the free circulation of gold is not so much nearer as some of us would wish, it is certainly no further off. And during these three years our gold reserves have been greatly strengthened and thier functions have been more clearly defined. I am well aware how robust and general is the feeling in India that the Gold Standard Reserve should be raised to a still higher minimum, and I confess to a lingering hope that this may yet be found practicable. But the matter rests in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, who keeps and controls the reserve, and who has accepted a wide responsibility for making it effective.

In the review which I have now given of the expenditure during the last taree years it will be seen how markedly the character of the allotment to certain services has changed.

Hon'ble Members will, I think, look back with satisfaction on the steady increase which has taken place during the first period of the life of the reformed Council in the expenditure on Sanitation and Education.

India owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gokhale for pressing to the forefront the claims of Education.

He has been fortunate in being able to do so during the Viceroyalty of one who has Education as much at heart as has Mr. Gokhale himself.

If I may be pardoned an indiscretion, I may mention that on the very first occasion when I discussed finance with His Excellency, very soon after he assumed his high office, he expressed a hope that the burdens on the people would not be increased. He added that his chief desire was, that the amelioration of sanitation and the wide and comprehensive diffusion of education should form the chief features of his Viceroyalty.

It will be admitted, I hope, that I have endeavoured, by the provision of money, to second Mr. Gokhale's efforts, to support the Honourable Member in charge of Education, and to give effect to His Excellency's heartfelt desire.

The trend of expenditure is upward; but it is, indeed a hopeful feature of the financial and political progress of this country that the growth of expenditure is occasioned, not by costly military operations, not by exaggerated railway expenditure, not by wasteful extravagance in administration; but by well-considered outlay on services which tend to the moral and material progress of the Indian people.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding distinction between Deputy and Assistant superintendents of Police, said: The matter referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question is engaging the attention of the Government of India, and it is impossible at present to make any further pronouncement on the subject."

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the proposed abolition of certain posts, said the Government of India recommended a reduction in the number of Imperial inspecting officers and directors serving under the Government of India. Economy was not, however, the only determining factor in the proposals submitted. The abolition of the posts was based on administrative rather than on financial grounds. The Secretary of State has decided that the posts of the Inspecting omcer of Cantonments, the Inspector-General of Civil Veterinary Department and the Inspector of Agriculture should be abolished. Certain other posts have come under review, but no statement in regard to them can be made at present.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding traffic in minor girls, said:—"The Government have seen the letter and article referred to and are making inquiries about the matter."

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble the Rajah of Dighapatia's question regarding reorganisation and reduction of expenditure in the Criminal Investigation Department, said:—"The Government of India have the matter under their consideration, but are not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present."

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question regarding expenditure of the grant of 50 lakhs of rupees to popular education, said:—"The Imperial grant of 50 lakhs a year for popular education announced at the Delhi Durbar will be distributed as follows:—(1) 45 lakhs will be at once distributed to the major provinces; (a) the extension and improvement of elementary education for boys, including the extension of free education, Rs. 30 lakhs; (b) education (mainly elementary) of girls Rs. 5 lakhs; (c) hostels, 5 lakhs; (d) technical and industrial education, 2 lakhs, (e) education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 3 lakhs.

The Government have likewise addressed the Provincial Government to indicate a more detailed dofiaition of these objects subject to the requirement of local conditions to the following effects:—

(a) Elementary education of boys.—As regards free education it is not intended to make elementary education of boys generally free in some provinces. Such education is already free and in the majority of provinces considerable provision is already made for giving free elementary instruction to those boys whose parents are likely to be in any way inconvenienced by the payment of fees. Local Governments have been requested carefully to consider those provisions and extend them where necessary by reasonable concessions to cultivators and others of small income whose children are reading elementary courses in existing schools. As facilities for education are increased among the poorer and more backward section of the population it is thought probable that still larger exemptions from the payment of fees will be found requisite in the new schools established for this purpose. As regards expansion the grant is intended to facilitate the establishment of new schools of the elementary type and to provide according to the needs of each province for the training of elementary teachers, the enhancement of the pay of existing teachers and the erection of school buildings. The Government of India desire that the grants now made should be given largely to the extension of elementary education and the extension of the principle of free elementary education for those that cannot afford to pay fees. There are two further objects regarding which the Government of India have at various times called for information and the replies concerning which show that they are deserving of very special consideration. These are the improvement of the facilities for elementary education in municipal areas and the establishment of special time schools for children employed on plantations or in factories.

(b) The education of girls:—It is considered that the bulk of the allotment under this head will most fitly be expended upon elementary education and training, but it is recognised that conditions vary greatly in different parts of India.

(c) Hostels:—it is presumed that in the first instance the grant now made will mainly be expended upon the erection of buildings for the reception of pupils in colleges and high schools. The Government of India, however, are deeply impressed with the importance of making proper provision for superintendence in hostels. The growth of these institutions will throw upon budgets an ever increasing recurrent charge.

(d) Technical and Industrial Education:—It is understood that much is needed in the way of workshops an equipment and in cases where schemes for industrial education have been submitted but not yet sanctioned, it is though that money may usefully be expended upon these kindred objects.

(e) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians:—It is requested that some portion of the sum for this object may be devoted to increasing the number of free pupils or reducing fees in the elementary classes. Three-quarters of a lakh will be distributed at once among the minor provinces and administrative units mainly for the extension and improvement of elementary education and also for such other of the five objects enumerated above as may appear to the local authorities most deserving of support. Four and a quarter lakhs will be held as reserved and will be distributed later in the year in such proportion to the objects named above as may appear desirable.

Sir Reginald Craddock, (replying to the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu's question regarding a Criminal Investigation Department in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, said:—There are temporary special departments of the Criminal Investigation Department which deal with organised political crime. In other provinces there are special branches of the Criminal Investigation Department which deal with the work of this description but it is impossible to differentiate the work of these branches from the general public work of the country. With reference to the fourth and fifth portions of the question, prosecutions and the posting of punitive police, are not undertaken at the instance of the Criminal Investigation Department, but of the local authorities responsible for peace of the Districts concerned.

Sir James Meston moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act be passed. The motion was put and agreed to.

Sir Robert Carlyle moved that the Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act be passed.

Mr. Maclagan who followed Sir Robert Carlyle, in the course of his speech, said:—First it extends the Act to all kinds of co-operative associations; secondly, it abolishes the statutory distinction between the rural and urban societys, thirdly, it relates the restrictions previously imposed on the distribution of profits in unlimited societies; and fourthly, it recognises the unions of societies. These reforms in the law have received very cordial support in all quarters and the changes which have been made in the Bill in the Select Committee do not affect these primary considerations.

Both Sir V. D. Thackersay and Mr. Mudholkar congratulated the Governmunt on the Bill which was a great improvement on the existing Act. Mr. Madge said he hoped the power given to the Registrar to enable him to allow members of the domiciled community living in ones or twos to participate in the benefits of the Bill would be given effect to. The Bill was passed.

Mr. Clark moved that the Indian Post Office Bill be passed. The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Clark moved that the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus be taken into consideration.

Sir V. D. Thackersay proposed that consideration of the report of the Select Committee be postponed for one year from this date and that in the meantime the Governor-General-in-Council might order an enquiry as to whether or not since 1906, there had been such improvement in the process of manufacture as to obviate the need for legislation and at the same time enquire as to the hardship this legislation would inflict upon the people especially the the poorer agricultural population. They said the matches were cheap and safe and if the importation of them was stopped the poorer classes of the people would suffer considerably.

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong supported the amendment. He quoted figure to show that the making of these matches was now confined by the same danger in Norway and Sweden where most of them were made as it was a few years ago. They were told that the heads of this matches were poison. He found that it would repuire the heads of 144 matches have to be carefully detached from the sticks, pounded into powder and mixed with water to poison anyone and then the mixture would be so abominable that no one would like it. No ons in this country had asked for this Bill. No one wanted it and nearly everyone who had given consideration to the matter had reported against it.

Mr. Dadabhoy supported amendment.

Sir Cecil Graham associated himself with what the previous speaker had said. If sufficient evidence had been put before them to show that there was any danger in these matches imported to India or that there was danger in the process of madufacture under the present conditions he would vote that the Bill should be passed at once, but as no such evidence was forthcoming he signed the minute of dissent so that they might be given a year in which enquiries might be made and more evidence, one way or thd other, would be forthcoming.

Mr. Mudholkar strongly supported the amendment.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council re assembling after lunch, discussion was resumed on Mr. Clark's motion the that White Phosphorous Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Haque and Mr. Bugti strongly supported the amendment and urged that no case had been made out for hurrying the measure through the Council. The Maharajah of Bardwan supporting the amendment, asked the Government not to rush in the legislation where there was no necessity for it.

The Hon. Mr. Clark said that it had been stated that no reasons had been given for this legislation and that there was no need for it. He denied these statements. When this Bill was introduced in Simla, he gave reasons for it, and Mr. Armstrong raised objections when he answered. In the next stage when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, no one thought it worth while to discuss it, and there was no opposition whatever. The objections to the measure were under two heads, first, that the native of India and especially the agricultural laborer could not get on without his matches and that this measure would impose hardship on him and second that in these countries where they were principally manufactured there was practically no danger in the manufacture. Of all the matches introduced into Calcutta only a little over five per 'cent. were while phosphorus matches and the remaining 95 per cent. were safety matches. In Bombay white phosphorus matches were much more largely used, but as he had showed they would suffer little hardship by the passing of this Bill. With regard to the other argument there was danger in especially the manufacture of these matches in India and the fact that no cases were reported did not prove that cases had not occorred. With regard to Western countries where such matches were made the fact that there was danger was proved by the fact that so many countries had joined the Convehtion. He however was willing to make Sir Vithaldas Thackersay an offer. If it was clearly understood that the Bill was to come into force in July, 1913, he was willing to withdraw it now and bring it forward again next cold weather, but it must be understood then if the Bill passed through the Council, then it would come into force in July 1913.

Sir V. D. Thackersey agreed to the condition laid down and on his withdrawing the amendment Mr. Clark withdrew the Bill.

At this stage the Viceroy left the chair and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presided.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, in the course of introducing his resolution on Railway problems said:—

The resolution that I have the honour to move is of very great importance from the point of view of the industrial development of the country which every one of us has so much at heart. Railways as the great distributing agents of commodities are an important factor in the growth of industries in every country, and it is a question of vital interest whether they are proving themselves of maximum use in this direction. I should like to state at the outset that in bringing this resolution before the Council I do not intend the slightest reflection on those who are responsible for their present management. Our Railways are managed, save with few exceptions, on the most up-to-date, 'commercial . . . principles with a view to give the largest returns to their shareholders and to Government who own the largest share of the capital invested in them. The first part of my resolution deals with certain features of the present goods tariffs and their effects on the development of Indian industries and on interprovincial trade.

In framing tariffs, the main consideration with the Railway Companies is naturally to make the maximum profit out of the working of their lines. If lower rates are allowed for the carriage of some classes of goods than that of others, it is only from the expectation of a greater volume of tariff and of earning ultimately more profits. Such questions as the development of local industries all over the country, hardly enter into their calculations except in so far as the development may be considered by the Railway Companies as a source of greater traffic for themselves. But these, are questions of great importance to the people of this country, and my object in moving this Resolution is to enlist the support of this Council to my plea that greater consideration must be allowed to them, than at present, in the policy followed by the Railway. We are entitled to ask that this should be done, as India has the inestimable advantage, denied to other countries, of owing most of her Railways. I think that the Railways have a duty towards the internal development of the country. Where this duty is disregarded, it is incumbent on Government to use every means in their power to set things right." As an instance of such a subordination of interests of indigenous industries to the earning of dividends, Sir Vithaldas quoted the traffic in matches.

The speaker also took another instance, that of glass factories in India which are placed at much disadvantage by specially favourable rates for imported glassware. "The same arguments "he went on," hold in case of our sugar manufactures Imported sugar from ports get special quotations, while no such concession is granted to the product of our upcountry factories. I think a scheme ought to be devised under which the interests of the people may not suffer in competition between rival companies.

RATES IN RATIO TO DISTANCE.

In fixing tariffs Railways provide for a reduction of rates as the distance increases. As a matter of general principle this cannot be objected to. But there can be no justification whatever for carrying goods over a longer distance at actually less cost than over shorter distances. This is done purely as a matter of competition. Then there is a further grievance, that of the commercial communities against the form of the owners' risk notes and the way in which extraordinary high rates (in some cases 120 per cent. higher) are charged for the carriage of goods at Railway risk. Under this policy it often becomes absolutely impossible for the owner to send his goods at railway risk and thus railway companies get absolved altogether for the liabilities of the carriage of such goods. On principle this policy of differentiating the rates between Railway risk and owners, risk cannot be objected to, but care must be taken that the Railway Companies do not charge more than what may be reasonably considered a fair insurance premium for the risk taken by the Railways. Surely 120 per cent. cannot be called reasonable. It cannot be said that our Railway management is so bad that out of every 220 packages carried on the line 120 are on an average lost.

EXTENSION OF MILEAGE.

"I will come to the second part of my Resolution. The extension of railway to many times their present mileage is a great necessity in India. The committee on Indian Railway Finance and administration presided over by Sir James Mackay, now Lord Inchcape, in their report published in 1908, pointed out that in their opinion the estimate that the existing 30,000 miles of Railways in India should be increased within a short time to 1,00,000 miles, was short of what would be ultimately found to be necessary in India, and they were convinced that there would be fruitful fields for much productive expenditure on Railways for many years to come. They added that in their opinion the steady and even rapid development of the Railway system of India should be regarded by Government as one of its most important duties. The Government of India have, I need hardly say, fully realized the importance of the extension of Railways. Recently very satisfactory terms for the construction of feeder lines were issued by the Railway Board. These I have no doubt will materially encourage the extension of feeder lines and I hope the progress will be much more rapid than it has been in the past. So far as these terms are concerned they are satisfactory, but I am afraid too much weight is attached by the Railway Board to vested interests in withholding sanction for new lines when such lines are likely to divert some portion of the tariff of any existing line, "My Lord, I do not wish to be understood to mean that no consideration should be paid to the vested interests of the existing lines. I admit that where a proposal is made to run a parallel line to the existing line without opening up any new tracts, Government will be perfectly justified in refusing its sanction. But I contend that vested interests must be given a secondary place when a Railway line is proposed which runs through some outlying tracts whose development it will greatly stimulate and where the interests of the commercial and trading community are concerned. If we are to have a hundred thousand miles or more of Railways, as recommended by the Railway Committee, how are we going to have them without treading upon somebody's toes? It is to the interest of the country that it should rather earn a somewhat smaller return for a hundred thousand miles and withdraw all conditions which hamper the free development of every part of it, than earn a larger return on 30,000 miles only and run the risk of retarding the opening up of undeveloped tracts. Of course, from the point of view of the existing companies it is to their interests to earn large profits on small capital by trying to monopolise as much as possible the existing traffic.

COMMERCIAL MEMBERS FOR BOARD.

"I now come to the third part of my proposition, viz: the desirability of associating members of the commercial community with the deliberations of the Railway Board either by nomination to it of one or two additional members from among them, or by constituting an advisory committee of representatives elected from different important centres. This follows as a natural corollary from the first two parts of my proposition in which I have endeavoured to impress upon Government the necessity of giving special consideration to the development of industries and to conserve and protect the interest of the commercial community. The Railway Board as at present constituted can hardly be improved upon so far as expert knowledge of Railway Management is concerned and their ability to discharge that part of their functions. But we cannot expect these Railway experts to take up the extra responsibility that will devolve upon them as a consequence of these suggestions, if my proposition is accepted. We should give the Board some extra assistance in the shape of experts in industrial and commercial matters. Such a combination of expert knowledge in Railways with special experience in commercial and industrial affairs will be of immense benefit to the country. The commercial member on the Board should have in addition to his general duties as member, the special functions of attending to the interests of commerce and industries. He will attend to complaints and suggestions from commercial representatives and bring them forward before the Board and would assist the Board with his opinions on them. The question is of such vast magnitude and the interests involved are so many, that it is impossible to expect an agreement on all sides with the views I have expressed. I hope, however, that what I have said will be considered as making out a sufficient case for the enquiry which is all that this Resolution asks Government to institute. I hope, therefore, the Government of India will see their way to accept this resolution."

SIR T. R. WYNNE'S SPEECH.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Sir Vithaldas said:—"I have listened to Sir Vithaldas's speech with the greatest interest and I congratulate him on the very moderate and skilful manner in which he has presented his case. While holding the opinion that railways do quote rates with the object of developing local industries I may as well say at once that the Government has not the power under its contracts with companies to order any railways company quote any special rate for the purpose which Sir Vitaldas advocated, even though it owns the railways which the companies are working. It may be urged that modern contracts should have provided for the State having more control over rates. It is true that as the old contracts expired new contracts were entered into, but the investors and the money market having become accustomed to certain conditions it is no easy task to modify them without prejudicing the raising of capital. Every new contract is more favorable to the Government from the financial point of view and instead of companies owning the lines as they used to do the lines are now the property of the State, the contracts being working leases and the shareholders providing a small share of the capital. This being the position I have now to deal with Sir Vithaldas's opinion that it is an unfortunate one for India and should be remedied. To begin with I would point out that without companies India would not have had as large a railway system as it has at present. Out of 264 millions sterling spent on railways in India the sum 2 millions has been provided by companies in shares and debentures which represent many miles of railways which would not have been built if outside capital had not been employed. This is some compensation for the lack of Government control in the direction which Sir Vithaldas advocates. The main reason however why I cannot agree that the position is an unfortunate one and which requires immediate remedy is because the position is not as Sir Vithaldas has discrib

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The King has promised to lay the foundation-stone the London County Hall and to cut the first sod of a new London dock.

The Prince of Wales is to matriculate at Magdalen College, Oxford, next Michaelmas term.

The new Session was opend on Wednesday by the King in State. The debate on the Address is proceeding in both Houses.

The King has apsointed Sir Edward Grey to be a Knight of the Garter. He is the first Commoner since Sir Robert Walpole to be honoured.

Earl Carrington becomes a Marquess on resigning his office as Lord Privy Seal. His successor is Lord Crewe Lord Pentland has resigned the Secretaryship of Scotland, and is succeded by Mr. Mckinnon Wood.

Lord Sandhurst has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in place of Earl Spencer, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

Mr. Ernest Aifred Bendall, dramatic critic, has been appointed Joint Examiner of Plays with Mr. Charles Brookfield.

The deadlock in the coal trade continues and both sides are preparing for a national strike.

In Glasgow yesterday the shipowners ordered a lock-out of all dockers, as those employed by the Clan and City lines had refused to work under the new conditions.

The Reform Committee of the British Medical Association have drafted and Insurance Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been re-elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Extensive structural alterations are to be made in the battle cruiser Lion and other ships of that class.

The Road Boards prepared to contribute £875,000 to a scheme for a new main approach to London from the west.

The deaths are reported of Lord Lister, Principal Fairbairn, Sir William Allchin, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Nowell Salmon, the Very Rev. Dr. Gillespie, and others.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and others laid foundation-stones of the new buildings at Ruskin College, Oxford last week.

Mr. Bottomley's creditors have accepted his scheme for payment of his liabilities.

Mr. E.T. Hooley has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining money by false pretences.

BELGIUM.

In order to bring to an end the miners' strike in the Borinage district, in consequence of which about 25,000 workmen have been idle since January 4, and which has provoked serious disturbances, M. de Broqueville, President of the Council of Ministers, introduced on Tuesday in the Chamber an amendment to the Old-Age Pension Law, allowing employers to pay their workmen each week as previously. The amendment, which was passed unanimously, will probably result in a resumption of work.

DENMARK.

The interpellation in the Danish Parliament on Wednesday on the foreign policy of the Government resulted in all parties expressing their agreement with the principles laid down in the declaration of the Foreign Minister, Count Ahlefeldt, of absolute neutrality towards foreign Powers and no special intimacy with any.

FRANCE.

The Military Estimates provide a sum of £480,000 for aviation. The expenditure this year is expected to amount to £880,000 and in the following years to £1,000,000. Mr. Millerand, Minister for War, stated that 15 aerial cruisers, with all the latest improvements, were going to be constructed; but attention would be mainly directed to aviation. The unit of aviation, or "squadrilla" ("escadrille)" would comprise eight aeroplanes, divided into monoplanes and biplanes, capable of carrying several passengers each, 11 or 12 motor-cars, one traction car, and one extra-swift motor-car and a repairing car and a repairing van. At present 13 squadrillas might be constituted. By the end of the year they would be able to mobilize 27 field and five garrison squadrillas—i.e., 344 machines. Thirty aviation centres would be fitted up in 1912, each having a separate flying ground, and each squadrilla would have special pilots and mechanic attached to it. The "personnel" of each squadrilla would comprise seven pilots—including the Commander, an accountant officer four non-commissioned officers 44 corporals and sappers, in addition to two non-commissioned officers and 17 privates as "non-specialized" "personnel." This would make a total of 234 pilot officers and non-commissioned officers, without counting depot pilots and 210 scouts. There would be in addition 42 "mechanic" officers, 1,600 sappers, 42 Army Medical Service men, and 550 "non-specialized" privates.

The new Bavarian Ministry—which has been formed by Baron von Hertling—is composed chiefly of officials who are most of them avowed Clericals. Hence while the Ministry will be described as reactionary, its formation is welcomed in Liberal quarters as a surrender to the theories of Parliamentary government, which are stoutly resisted in Prussia and in the Government of the Empire. This "simplification" of the situation will be interesting to watch in Bavaria itself, and for the first time in the history of the German Empire the most important State after Prussia will represent in the Federal Council the views of a party Government.

JAPAN.

The "Asahi Shimbun" says:—"At a secret session of the Budget Commission on February 3, Baron Saito, Minister of Marine, declared that the irreducible "minimum" of naval expansion was eight battleships of the super-Dreadnaught class and eight armoured cruisers of the same class, which must be completed by 1920, construction being begun in 1913. The cost is estimated at £35,000,000. It is officially stated that the Konge and her sister ships are being armed with 14-inch guns. The Fuso will shortly have her keel laid at Kure. Her displacement will be 30,000 tons."

MEXICO.

The Washington Correspondeat of "The Times" telegraphs:—The Mexican outlook has not improved in the last few days. Stories of revolt are retailed from various parts of the country, and the American Ambassador, in a despatch to the State Department, sums up the situation as serious. It is not, however, with specific acts of turbulence that Washington is so concerned so much as with the accumulation of evidence of a vague unrest of which the troubles at Juarez, Chihuahua, and in the south are but the outward and visible signs. That American intervention is not at present contemplated can now hardly be said. The attitude of Washington towards President Madero is the same as its attitude was towards President Diaz last year. The army is ready to go to the frontier, but will certainly not cross the frontier unless American and foreign lives and property are menaced by a comprehensive uprising.

PORTUGAL.

The "Official Gazette" on Tuesday published a decree, expelling from their respective dioceses for two years the Archbishops of Braga and Portalegre and the Bishop of Lamego. They are accused of issuing circulars inciting the priesthood to disregard the law for the separation of Church and State. A number of the poorer clergy at first accepted the stipends offered by the State, but in consequence of the stubborn attitude of their colleagues most of them are now refusing State aid.

With the abolition of martial law and the re-establishment of personal guarantees the whole question in regard to the recent disturbances is practically closed. Of about 1,000 individuals arrested all have been set at liberty, with the exception of a dozen or so who are recognized as well-known Anarchists and agitation.

RUSSIA.

The Budget Committee of the Duma on Monday fixed the Navy Estimates for the year at 159,030,155 roubles (£ 15,903,000), which, in spite of reductions amounting to 5,186,002, roubles, exceed the naval expenditure of last year by 50,773,155 roubles (£5,077,315).

TURKEY.

A telegram from Aleppo states that the work of laying the rails for the section of the Baghdad Railway eastward of Aleppo began on Saturday.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADAN, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

PARLIAMENT.

The King Opens its Second Sessions.

The second session of the first Parliament of King George was opened on Feb. 14 by his Majesty in person with the ancient ceremonial.

The King was accompanied by her Majesty, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large assembly of peers, spiritual and temporal, peeresses, Judges of the High Court, and Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Powers. The King and Queen entered the House soon after two o'clock, and when they had taken their seats on the Throne the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, was commanded to summon the Speaker and members of the House of Commons. Mr. Speaker duly attended at the Bar, accompanied by Mr. Asquith and other Ministers, Mr. Bonar Law and many of his colleagues of the Opposition, and a large number of private members.

The King then read the gracious Speech from the Throne which has already been published.

This ended the ceremony. The Speaker retired, bowing. The Royal procession was re-formed, and their Majesties left the House. Parliament was opened and the second session of King George's second Parliament had commenced.

The House of Lords met, after the opening ceremony, for business at four o'clock. At that hour the benches were thinly occupied, among the more prominent members being Lord Morley, Lord Londonderry, and Lord Roberts. These soon arrived, however, in quick succession and in the order given, Lord Haldane, Lord Crewe, Lord St. Aldwyne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Halsbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Selborne, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

The Lord Chancellor having read the King's Speech, Lord Sheffield moved the Address in reply and Lord Furness seconded.

Lord Lansdowne, who was received with cheers, referring to the royal visit to India, spoke of its wonderful success, and of the immense strain which the royal progress imposed. They all had a feeling of relief that the visit had proved so completely successful. There was always real risk in all these long journeys, which had been faced with an intrepidity which appealed to them all. As to the policy announced at Delhi, no doubt they would have something to say on a future occasion. He was glad to see the old formula as to their relations with foreign Powers, but it was impossible for any one to look at the general situation of international politics without a feeling of very considerable uneasiness.

Lord Crewe, who also was cordially received, referred first to the royal visit to India, and acknowledged that there were some doubts as to the advisability of the visit, but he was never affected by those doubts. From the moment of the landing of their Majesties at Bombay, through the wonderful ceremonies at Delhi, and the reception at Calcutta—all through those various experiences the question of the treatment of their Majesties was never in doubt for a moment. But the great success of the visit was due to their Majesties, and, having mentioned some of the incident, he declared that the effect would sink deep into the hearts of the Indian people, of whom 15,000,000 must have been aware of the presence of their Majesties.

The Address was agreed to, and the House rose at a quarter to eight o'clock until Monday.

The House of Commons formally resumes at four o'clock, by which time all is bustle and animation. Soon after that hour on Feb. 14 there was a crowded assembly.

The anticipation that there would be a strong attack on the one side and vigorous defence on the other was realised. Mr. Bonar Law hit hard when the time came from him to speak, and the serried ranks of his followers welcomed with enthusiasm the fighting spirit which animated his discourse.

After the introduction of members returned to Parliament at recent by-elections and the re-enactment of sessional orders, the Speaker read out the Speech from the Throne and, although all know its contents already, members listened with interest to its reference to foreign affairs, its appreciation of India's loyalty, its very brief recital of the measures, of the Session—Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Franchise and Registration, consolidation of the law relating to British nationality, and the omnibus sentence, "You will farther be invited to consider proposals for dealing by legislation with certain social and industrial reforms."

The address of thanks in reply was moved by Sir H. Verney, who wore a Court suit of dark velvet, and seconded by Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone who was in the scarlet uniform of a lord-lieutenant.

Mr. Bonar Law, who was loudly cheered on rising, referring to the visit of their Majesties to India, said:—"I desire to join in the expression which has been so well made by both hon. members of the feeling of all of us on the subject of the visit of their Majesties to our Indian Empire. We rejoice in the proof which has been given of the loyalty of our Indian Empire to its Emperor: we rejoice at the safe return of their Majesties, and we rejoice equally at the welcome which was given to them on their return to their own country. The hon. mover congratulated me on the moderation with which I spoke on this subject last session. I am not quite sure that I shall deserve the same compliment when I finish what I have to say now. During their Majesties' visit a great and a momentous change was made in the Government of India. I am not going to express any opinion now as to whether that change in itself is a good or a bad change, but I should like to put two points of view before this House, not so much by way of criticism, but as something which they ought to consider. In the first place, as we all know, though it would be going too far to say that Indian finances are straitened, yet in another place at the close of last session indications were given of the necessity for economy even in the smallest particulars. Now, whatever else may be true of this change, there is no doubt that it means an immense expenditure. I have had an estimate given to me—time alone will tell whether it is right or not—and according to that estimate the expense will amount to many times more than the figures which were given in the paper presented to the House of Commons. But the point for consideration is whether that expenditure is wise or not." Proceeding, he said he thought it was right to call attention to the tremendous change that had been effected in the government of India. He did not say that the change might not be right, but he did say that the way in which it had been brought about was unconstitutional and indefensible. The thing had been done behind the back of the House of Commons, and not for the first time his Majesty's Ministers, under the mask of Constitutional government, were exercising arbitrary and despotic power. After warmly congratulating Sir E. Grey on the high honour which had just been conferred upon him, he expressed the opinion that the time had come when more information could be given about Persian affairs.

The House rose at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W B Thomson, B Cov
Sir E L French, K C V O B
Mr A S H Perry, B
Rev S E Hickox, B
Mr H B Bardswell, M Cov
Mr A K C Stuart, M Cov
Mr A I Mayhew, M
Mr C Peddie, M
Mr C N Seddon. Bo Cov
Mr A H Gordon Bo
Major-Gen J C Young,
Rawul Pindi Edc
Mr A H Gordon, Bo
Major-Gen J C Swann, Bombay Edc
Col F C Colomb, A Q M G Burma
Lieut-Col C J Sarkies, I M S
Major C A Price, 130 Bal
Capt D M C Church, 120 Inf
Capt S B Pope, 58 Rifles

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J W F Batt, 1 M S 7 days
Mr S D Mukeree, B Cov 6 mo
Mr E A A Joseph, B Cov 14 days.
Mr G H de M Goutière, B 6 mo M C
Mr S G Dunn, B 6 mo M C
Mr J H W Kruger, B 1 day
Mr M J Murphy, M Cov 4 mo M C
Major L P Stephen, I M S Bo 19 days
Mr N H Bay, Bo Cov 6 mo M C
Rev H Mould, Bo 2 days
Lieut-Col C E L Gilbert, IMS to Sept 20, 1912, on MC
Major A M Anderson, 81 Prs 6 mo M C
Major A H Moorhead, I M S to April 28 1912
Major N Leslie, I A till date of joining for duty
Major B E Tomlin Money Shewan, R E 15 days M C
Capt D I Macaulay, 15 Lrs 10 days
Capt R J Haslam, B E 14 days
Capt R L E Sweeney, S T C 1 day
Lieut A S Coffin, 28 Punj 6 mo M C
Lieut H C Atkinson I Misc List, 12 mo pend. ing retirement.
Ensitcer F B Porter, R I M 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C Brock, B
Major B M Slow, 64 Prs
Major R E Tomlin Money Shewan, R E

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Notices of Motion, Questions, &c.

INDIAN BANKS.

Mr. Touche.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that until recently the Bank of Bombay, or Presidency Bank, had two auditors, Mr. W. Bullock and Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal; that, on the death of Mr. Bullock on Sept. 9, a special general meeting was called to elect a new auditor in his place; that Mr. J. A. Ferguson, a leading chartered accountant in Bombay, and Mr. S. Billimoria, a member of the Parsee community, were nominated, and the latter gentleman was elected, with the result that neither of the auditors is a qualified accountant; can he say whether the Government proposes to exercise any sort of supervision over the election of auditors of the Presidency Banks, namely, the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Bengal, and the Bank of Madras having regard to the interests dependent upon them, with a view to securing that at least one of the auditors has the training knowledge, and experience, and possesses the diploma of a chartered accountant; and, if the Government has at present no power of interfering with the action of the shareholders if they elect men without these qualifications, will they consider an alteration of the law to meet the necessities of the case.

PERSIA.

Mr. Ponsonby.—As an amendment to the Address, at end, add: But we humbly represent to your Majesty that the failure of your Majesty's Government to take effective steps to preserve the integrity and independence of Persia in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 constitutes a grave menace to your Indian Empire and to the best interests of this country.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BEHAR.

Mr. MacCallum Scott.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in drawing up the plans for the creation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, the Government has reconsidered Lord Curzon's original proposal that the Uriya-speaking population of the district of Ganjam, now included in Madras, with a large majority of people of different race and language, should be associated with the kindred Uriya-speaking population of Orissa for purposes of government and administration; whether this proposal would be acceptable to the whole of the Uriya-speaking peoples; whether the recent census figures show that some of the objections which led to the proposal being abandoned were unfounded; and whether, in view of these census figures and of the favourable opportunity presented by the changes in Bengal, he will ask the Indian Government to express its views on this proposal.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL AND LAND VALUES.

Mr. Wedgwood.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can lay papers showing what steps the Government of India are taking to obtain for the people of India the increase in the value of land due to the change of the capital to Delhi, and to the erection of Behar into a lieutenant-governorship with a capital at Patna.

THE POPULATION OF CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES.

Sir Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the number of municipalities, having a population of 20,000 and upwards, in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and the Punjab, respectively.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VOTE AND THE HOME.

"One of the biggest fights ahead of us in this fighting year of 1912," says a writer in the "National Review," is that of Anti-Suffrage "versus" Suffrage." So far I am well in accord writes "Ambrosia" in the "World" of mail week, but the rest of the article wherein this sentence occurs and in which an attempt is made to prove that the Suffragist is a bold, bad person going about with the avowed purpose of wrecking homes which the Anti-suffragist is doing her best to save from ruin, leaves one positively aghast at the weakness of the arguments of what the writer calls the feminine forces in contradistinction to the feminist forces. It has ever been my desire that my readers should be enabled to see all questions that concern women's interests from both sides. This article puts the case from the anti-suffrage point of view, and most sincerely could I wish that it set forth some new and good reasons in support of the "anti" cause. Those who believe that it is advisable, as well as just and logical, for the franchise to be extended to women are positively wearied and ashamed of saying the same things again and again. Not so the "anti" camp. They seem perfectly content to talk round a circle and continually to repeat the stock arguments which their opponents have proved to be inconclusive untrue, and even foolish. So here, again we find ourselves face to face with that oft-reiterated and as oft refuted statement that the inevitable consequence of granting women the vote is the abdication of women's own kingdom, which we suppose to be the home. Almost does one blush to have yet once more to point out the seemingly obvious fact that, even if the ability to record a vote wholly wrecked a woman's domestic capabilities, a very large and, it is to be feared, increasing number of women are not, and never will be, wives and mothers. It appears to be impossible for the Anti-Suffragists to grasp the fact that there are fewer men than women; they will overlook surplus daughters and widows. They talk as if every women was comfortably settled for life with a husband who had an assured income, and her only care in life need be the management of her home, the influencing of her boys, and successful match-making for her daughters. We know this is far from being the case. But even suppose woman to be thus "fixed up," why need the very occasional recording of a vote, which takes a man but a few minutes, affect permanently a woman's housekeeping, and cause her to neglect her children?

FEMINISTS AND FASHION.

We know there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so, and apparently those who are against women's suffrage are prepared to find that the Suffragists are responsible for everything from the servant tax to the rise in the price of coals and the excessive fall of the thermometer. Actually Madame la Mode is accused of being a feminist. For this writer in the "National Review" goes so far as to suggest that recent fashions have been directly influenced by the votes for women campaign and these are referred to as being positively degrading to the sex. Were it not for the sake of pointing out that the fashions which have obtained for some time are revival of the styles of 1810 and onwards, one would pass by this silly suggestion. But surely it is not to be maintained that the fair women of what may be called the Waterloo period were anti-feminine or animated by any desire to degrade their sex through the medium of narrow skirts and close fitting capotes? I have a heavy helpless sigh as my pen expresses my fervent wish that those who seriously object to women's suffrage would try to bear in mind that the subject is a political one for its seems impossible that they will ever realise that the question of the vote has nothing whatever to do personal appearance of women their status or their age. They may be countesses or charwomen, married or single old or young and yet want and be able to use a vote nor can it be understood apparently that to interest women in such matters as we call politics is not as the antis would have us believe to teach women that the round of domestic toil is drudgery, but to show her that she who cares for none of these things is a drudge and nothing more.

If your recipe says "use Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar,"—DON'T. Use "Paisley Flour" instead. It is better. There is a wonderful lightness in bread and cakes raised with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder

and they are so digestible.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

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SYSTEM OF ORDEALS.

A Widespread Custom Prevalent.

Among primitive peoples just emerging from the lawless stage and dimly beginning to realise the need for some kind of social order to put in the place of might is right, there seems to have been an almost universal belief that the guilt or innocence of an accused person could be established, in the absence of direct proof, by supernatural means. From such widely-separated localities as Australia and the West Coast of Africa, travellers have reported among the aboriginals a practice which, though differing in details, is founded on precisely the same principle. When a murder has been committed and the murderer is unknown, the corpse of the murdered man is placed on a bier and carried through the village in the belief that if it is brought into proximity with the murderer some sign will be given to make known his identity; the only difference between the two localities being the sign that it is expected will be vouchsafed. The same principle is found in the ordeal of the corpse which was practised in this country in the Early Middle Ages. A man suspected of murder was required to touch the corpse of the murdered man. If he were guilty his touch would cause blood to flow from the corpse. This belief is illustrated in "King Richard III." in which play Lady Anne exclaims, when the Duke of Gloucester enters the presence of the corpse of Henry VI:—"O, gentlemen, see, see! dead Henry's wounds Open their congeal'd mouths and bleed afresh."

Even in the present day the peasants in the County of Durham expect anyone viewing a corpse to touch it to show that they bear no ill-will to the deceased, a practice which seems to be a relic of this ancient beli f.

THREE FORMS.

The ordeal of the corpse could, of course, only be applied in a case of murder, but there were many other forms of ordeal which were at one time recognised by the law. In 1180, David I. of Scotland enacted that no one was to hold an ordinary Court of Justice or a Court of Ordeal either of battle, iron or water except in the presence of the sheriff or one of his officers. All the three forms of ordeal mentioned here were at that time in use in most countries in Europe. The ordeal by battle was simply a duel, in which the Almighty was supposed to nerve the arm of him who had the right on his side. The ordeal by iron seems to have been reserved for people of rank, and consisted of carrying a piece of red-hot iron in the naked hand, or of walking blindfolded and barefooted over nine red-hot ploughshares without suffering from burns. Thus, when Queen Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, was accused of a guilty intercourse with Alwyn, Bishop of Winchester, she is said to have cleared herself, and the Bishop by walking unharmed over nine red-hot ploughshares. But when it is remembered that these ordeals were controlled by the clergy, and that the reputation of one of their own order as well as that of a Queen was at stake, there is reason to suppose that no unnecessary risks were taken. The ordeal by water was applied to the common people. The suspected person was bound and flung into the water if he sank he was adjudged innocent, if he floated he was guilty. Arrangements were supposed to be made to pull him out again if he sank, but it seems probable that many people demonstrated their innocence thus only for the benefit of their surviving relatives.

ORDEAL OF THE CROSS.

Besides those already mentioned there were practised at different times and places, the ordeal of the cross and the corsnaed, or bread and cheese ordeal. The ordeal of the cross was performed thus. The priest took two sticks exactly similar, marked one of them with the cross, and then wrapped them both up separately in a quantity of fine wool. The accused person was then brought into the Church, and after praying another priest approached the altar and took up one of the sticks. If it was marked with the cross, the accused person was innocent, if not he was guilty. The corsnaed, or bread and cheese ordeal seems usually to have been reserved for the priests themselves. In this case the accused person was given a piece of consecrated bread and cheese, and having prayed that if he were guilty his throat might be stopped, he proceeded to eat it. If it choked him he was pronounced guilty, if he ate it without choking he was innocent. It is interesting to note that a very similar ordeal is still practised in India, consecrated rice being used instead of bread and cheese.

TRIAL BY COMBAT.

The trial by combat superseded all other legal forms of ordeal in the reign of Henry III., but there are many historical instances of disputes being settled in this way before that time. A notable instance occurred in 1163, when Robert de Montfort accused the Earl of Essex before Henry II. of having traitorously allowed the Standard of England to fall from his hands in a skirmish five years previously. De Montfort offered to support his charge by ordeal of battle, the lists were prepared and Essex was defeated, though not killed. But his defeat was so universally accepted as proof that he was a traitor and a coward that he was compelled to restire to a monastery and passed the remainder of his days as a monk.

The ordeal by battle was only formally abolished in 1818, in somewhat strange circumstances. In that year a person, being charged with murder, claimed trial by combat in the Court of King's Bench. The practice had, of course, fallen into disuse many years before, but the law relating to it had never been repealed. This incident affords a curious illustration of the way in which laws are, through inadvertence, sometimes allowed to remain on the statute book long after they have in practice become obsolete.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	4	4
Same date last year.....	28	27
Total mortality from all causes...		103
Same date last year.....		130

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,318	751	52

In the new play which Mr. Robert Loraine is producing at the Criterion Theatre, London, one of the parts will be played by a sister of Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P.

The Council of Empire has passed in the form approved by the Duma the Bill by which Russians domiciled in Finland are to enjoy the same rights as Finnish citizens.

A MEDIÆVAL COLLEGE.

About the Students of Ruskin Hall.

The complaint is often heard that the wealthier classes in England have collared the educational endowment of the poor; that the rich schools and colleges, originally founded to provide education for those who could not pay for it, now post a social shibboleth upon their gates. At Oxford, there is one mediæval college. There to-day the foundation-stones are to be laid of buildings that will worthily house the students. It is called after the great name of Ruskin. But it is not richly endowed, it has as yet no stately buildings, and it has no official connection with the University of Oxford. Yet it is there that the true counterpart of the mediæval student may best be found, for the students at Ruskin Hall are working men, thirsty for learning, who live cheaply and uncomfortably, working hard with their heads, while their hands rest for a time, and returning to their work and their fellow-workers to share with them their wider outlook and their clearer ways of thought. Chaucer's clerk was "nowise fat," but "looked all hollow, and of sober mien; full threadbare was his upper mantle seen." As a description of Ruskin students this is set in too low a key. Their coats are rather rough than threadbare; their "mien" not so much "sober" as inspiritingly cheerful and enthusiastic; but they are much more like Chaucer's clerk than they are like the sleek and rather cynical undergraduate who regards them with a contempt certainly not bred by familiarity.

DISTINGUISHED RESULTS.

The average undergraduate thinks it a great joke that working men should want education, and would certainly be surprised if he heard, what has doubtless escaped his ears, that of the twelve Ruskinians who entered last summer for the Diploma in Economics all obtained the diploma, while eight of them gained hard-won distinction. The news might have set him wondering where Ruskin College was. And it is hard enough to find. The wanderer in Walton-street will find without difficulty Worcester College, the Clarendon Press, the Eye Hospital and more than one striking example of Free Church architecture, but he will not suspect that a prosaic pair of wooden doors that seem to lead on to a carpenter's yard are the gates of the most enterprising and successful experiment in modern higher education.

Ruskin College was imagined in an American brain, devised by American enthusiasm, and financed at first mainly by American money. Walter Vrooman, the pious founder, was one of those passionate idealists who burn to serve their generation and too often only amuse it. His brain teemed with wild hopes and wilder schemes. It took a great heart to understand him and a quick imagination to work with him. But he found his helpers; twelve years ago his scheme bore fruit and the first batch of working men came, little noticed, to reside in Oxford, there to study history, sociology and economics. Of those who joined Mr. Vrooman's early endeavours and sympathised with his great hopes, Mr. Charles Beard is now a professor in Columbia University, and Miss M. P. Giles is still the indefatigable secretary to the correspondence department of the College and the much appreciated foster-mother of each generation of residents. The first Principal of the College—or Hall, as it was called at first—was Mr. Dennis Hird, and the governing body was composed partly of representatives of the trade unions, partly of sympathetic dons. The Vice Principal who resided with the students, inspiring their hopes and guiding their efforts, was Mr. Lees Smith, now M.P. for Northampton. He, in turn, was succeeded three years ago by the late Mr. C. S. Buxton, who devoted the whole of his large heart to the service of the College. His death at the age of twenty-seven cheated high hopes and rent a gap such as few men leave behind them.

HARD WORK AND SUCCESS.

The early history of Ruskin College is an uneventful tale of hard work and steady success. Men, mostly between the age, of twenty and thirty, came from all parts of England and from all kinds of work—agricultural labourers, coppersmiths, builders, electricians, bootmakers, carpenters, miners railwaymen, clerks, postmen. All were, of course, men who had made the elementary school a stepping-stone to higher learning, and most were prominent or ambitious for prominence in their respective unions. In all the world there is no self-assurance quite so firmly rooted as that of the young trade union official. He is clever and capable, and he knows it so well that his ignorance blooms in darkness. There is no one who so sorely needs education or so highly repays it. He comes with rock-hearted convictions based on half-truths and inaccurate statistics; at first he kicks against the painful pricks of fact; at last he is sure of nothing but his desire for truth. This is a transformation that must happen at Ruskin College every year, and each miracle does a separate service to the country. When he goes back to his work and to his fellow-workmen he is not the man he was, his manners have lost their proud assurance, his speeches are shorter and less loud, he is critical of theories and shows a new-born reverence for books. There were at first some onlookers who were disappointed at the change, and it is said—perhaps without foundation—that Mr. Dennis Hird shared this disappointment. At any rate discontent showed its ugly face as "Ruskin" and complaints were heard that the students were at the mercy of the rich man's university, learning the tainted economics of the capitalist class—and who could say but that their whole curriculum was soiled at the source! Else, whence this strange change in the young student? How had his red-hot certainty been cooled?

Well, there was a strike; and the public laughed. This was a pity, but more for the public than for "Ruskin." The malcontents departed to form a college of their own, where the pulpits should be tuned to the key of revolution. The students who deserved that name stayed. Mr. Dennis Hird has been succeeded by Dr. Gilbert Slater, and the College is served most loyally and with a real service of devotion by him, by his Vice Principal, Mr. Henry Allsopp, an ex-elementary teacher who had a distinguished career at Balliol, and by Mr. Sanderson Furniss, the economist, to whom the welfare of the students is his own. It is fine work that is done at "Ruskin," and it is done in a fine spirit. Go there to a "social" on a Saturday night. You will find someone—probably a don—holding forth on his favourite subject, the functions of a trade union, the limits of the Higher Criticism, the lessons of Greek history, the future of Canada, or the poems of Browning. You will find the lecture followed by a highly intelligent and keenly contested debate, and what will strike you most in it is the absence of sophistry and the enthusiastic search for truth.

SINCE THE STRIKE.

Since the "strike" all misunderstandings have been quieted by a change in the composition of the Governing Council, all the members of which are now elected by the Co-operative Union, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the General Federation of Trade Unions, and such other working-class organisations as maintain students at the College. This Council is assisted by the advice—but not by the votes—of three educational experts, Mr. Lees Smith, Dr. Carlyle, and Mr. J. A. Hobson. The four persons who are to lay the stones to-day well represent the interests that are centred in Ruskin College. Mr. Bowerman is chairman of the Council and represents the trade unions; Mrs. Grafflin is the founder's widow; the President of the Board of Trade is the father of the late Vice Principal; and Miss M. P. Giles is almost the Alma Mater of the movement. Respect for Ruskin College is now widespread among the senior members of the University, who open their lectures gladly to the students, and its fame is spreading to wider circles outside. Its future seems secure, and its only need a generous endowment.

Harbour View on the seashore near the Golden Gate entrance to the San Francisco Harbour has been finally selected as the site of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

A commendable feature about Lemco is its marvellous "keeping properties." Even in the tropics opened jars keep absolutely fresh and pure. This phenomenon is not due to preservatives, but to beef purity and perfect concentration. Food reliability reaches its top-most point in Lemco. Replace the cork to keep out dust.

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Lemco

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

No, "any tonic" won't do —Get Sanatogen

The doctor's parting caution emphasises a conviction based upon knowledge and experience. The doctor *knows* that the ordinary "tonic" is nothing but a temporary stimulant. He *knows* that his patient needs something which will *actually nourish* the run-down nervous system—which will convey to the cells the very substance of which they are built up, and he knows that this very substance is scientifically combined in Sanatogen, which is in truth a definite organic compound of pure milk-proteid and glycero-phosphate of sodium, the two great essentials for nerve repair.

The Great Invigorator.

The doctor *knows* that the claims made for Sanatogen have been abundantly verified by scientific investigation—that its merits have been acclaimed by leading authorities and by thousands of his brother physicians. Last, but not least, he knows from his own experience what Sanatogen is capable of doing. He has watched its rejuvenating effect upon people whose nerves had been undermined by worry, overwork or illness. He has observed, too, how wonderfully it improves appetite and digestion, how it promotes sleep, how it conveys fresh vigour and vitality to the overworked body and mind—in short, how wonderfully it strengthens the forces that make for perfect, vibrant nerve-health.

For Convalescence in Tropical Diseases.

The supreme value of Sanatogen, both as an energising tonic and as a highly nutritious and concentrated food, is vividly shown by its effects on convalescents from Malaria, Dysentery, and other tropical diseases. On this subject, Dr. Beheim, writing in the "Colombo Independent," says:—"If any remedy should find the widest appreciation in tropical countries it is Sanatogen. Not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of many well-known medical men, there is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality, no better tonic and none more suitable to convalescents from tropical diseases."

Another doctor writes from Dum-Dum, Bangore:—"I have used Sanatogen with most gratifying results in several cases convalescing from Malaria, Dysentery and Typhoid. It is a nerve tonic of highly nutritive value and stimulating influence. I recommend it highly and prescribe it whenever necessary. Furthermore, I have tried it personally and have derived great benefit from its use."

Try Sanatogen To-day.

Do *you* need a tonic? Are you aware of the futility and danger of using stimulants? Are you longing for a genuine, thoroughly trustworthy food tonic of proven merit? Then you should at once obtain a supply of Sanatogen and so lay the foundation for better health, strength and happiness. It can be obtained of all chemists and bazaars.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes: "20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

BENGER'S FOOD

is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers.* In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, *

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 29.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	78 11-16		1-4
do. Rentes	94 3-4	unchgd	
5 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 1-2	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. securities	94 1-4		3-16
Bar Silver in London	27		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	26 13-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	58 5-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25-24	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin	20-47	unchgd	
do. do. New York	4·85 1-8		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2 p.c. since		
do. Short London Bills	5th Feb.		
3 months' sight	3 5-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 15-16	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	£40,100,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	£21,800,000	Dec. £1,100,000
Other Deposits	£44,800,000	Inc. £4,500,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	Dec. £100,000
Other Securities	£38,900,000	Inc. £3,600,000
Notes and Gold	£30,530,000	Dec. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier.—Quiet.
Futures ...Quiet.
Manchester Firm but not active.
Total sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 31,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·88—04
Egyptian F. G. S. Brown ...9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·64 —04	5·63 —05	5·64 —05	5·55 —04	5·65 —04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·15 —04	5·62 —04	5·63 —04	5·53 —04	

New York official noon call March 10·05; May 10-21
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10-45; May 10-47.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	35,000
Exports to Continent	37,000
Spot Cotton—	10·40—05
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·09—02	Declined on receipts running above expectations and advanced later partially on covering.
Futures—Month of May 10·25—02	

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ... 10 18—03
Do. do. May ... 1 10—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months —
Do. Name of Ports —
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 + 1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 33 1-2 + 1-4
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do Name of Ports.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 33 +1-2
Do. Month -Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletta Russo 61 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 37 1-4 unchgd
Do Months ... ... Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 98 p.c ex-ship. ...46 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 98 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...42 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...54 3-1—1-4
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...55 1-4—1
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13 6 unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...4 7 1-2 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.—Quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 75
Yellow Metal ... £ 6 9-16
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 54

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... 13—Nominal

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 4 1-2 -1 1-2d.
Do Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.—Value.
Tone—Quiet. More offering.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 7 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Only limited demand.
C & F Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 20 11 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March. Value
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Practically nothing doing and no change in prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [1ST MAR. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
26 Boxes Govt.	19,12,500	London	Chartered Bank
12 Boxes Bullion	7,10,400	do	do
4 Boxes Govt.	3,00,000	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	do
706 Bars Silver	15,00,000	do	do
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	International Bank
3 Boxes Bullion	1,53,600	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns	30,000	do	do
2) Boxes Govt.	1,52,000	do	do
40 Boxes Govt.	30,00,000	Port Said	National Bank
12 Bars Silver	22,500	London	do
1 Box Bullion	37,500	do	Comptoir National Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Bullion	37,500	do	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Feb. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	37	31,999
B B and C I Railway	25	23,358

THE BUDGET STATEMENT:—
Council Bills 15 1-2 millions. Sterling Loan 3 millions. Rupee Loan 3 crores.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Early in the day 1s. 4 1-8d. was done for T. T. but the rate is now not available. Private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. The Banks will be closed to-morrow for the Holi holiday.
We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...141 1-2
Shanghai " ...195
Japan " ...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and the Settlement. The new loan according to the Budget Statement will be for 3 crores only. The market has advanced during the day and closes 1-4 higher as under.
We quote:
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 15 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 15 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 27 and 26 13-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 58 5-8. The local market opened at 68 3-8 for ready bars and closes 1-16 higher. Bar gold is steady.
We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 3
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 3
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 68 7 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 68 7 0
" 2nd " ... " 68 8 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, 16·70 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 83-30 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d. tenderers receiving 13 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 111 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered remains at one crore.

The steamer which left London on the 9th February and arrived to-day with the mail of the 16th February brings £220,000 gold, £120,000 silver and £140,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 14,40,000
Bombay	...	... " 5,10,000
Madras	...	... " 1,10,000
Total...		... " 20,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 16th February and comes with the mails of the 23rd February brings £280,000 bar gold £210,000 silver and £120,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 12,80,000
Bombay	...	... " 3,10,000
Madras	...	... " 3,50,000
Total...		... " 19,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 23rd February and comes with the mail of the 30th February brings £350,000 bar gold and £110,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 8,30,000
Bombay	...	... " 6,30,000
Madras	...	... " 2,80,000
Total...		... " 16 70.000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
Public Deposits	25,52,000	.....
Other Deposits	1,49,000	.....
Sundries	67,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,69,000
Other Authorized Securities	unchgd	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	3,94,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	12,04,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	16,39,000
Bullion	.....	94,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	4,19,000
Sundries	.....	8,000
Cash	59,06,000	.....

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	120,535	49,266	+71,269
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 29th Feb.	1,390,927	1,232,930	+127,997
Shipments for the week			
Europe	16,339	37,982	—21,643
China			
Japan	75,894	14,432	+61,462
Coast Ports			
Total...	92,233	5 ,14	+ 37,819
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 29th Feb.			
Europe	112,196	423,350	— 311,154
China	8,490	5,350	+ 3,140
Japan	451,755	267,084	+ 184,671
Coast Ports	16,508	22,065	— 5,557
Total...	588,949	717,849	— 128,900
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	8,105	16,190	— 8,085
China			
Japan	16,238	75	+ 16,161
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1912, 22,268 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	20,421	221,923	292,782
Central India	8,609	72,895	81,540
Barsee and Nagar	6,995	61,524	97,329
Berar	32,604	357,557	225,378
Central Provinces	13,393	259,088	90,964
Total Comras	82,023	972,561	757,993
Dholleras	1,128	14,874	70,446
Broach	12,785	116,125	20,111
Dompte and Dharwar	4,142	27,293	27,371
Westerns	1,052	10,282	4,657
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	3,730	87,235	279,587
Bengals. (Rajputana)	5,162	28,128	57,019
Sind	5,128	50,121	42,641
Persian	17	1,248	479
American	5,224	73,690	1,074
Egyptian	37	642	1,906
Other sorts	...	8,018	246
Total	120,535	1,390,927	1,262,930

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 29th Feb., 1912	1,390,927
	1,690,927
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 29th Feb. 1912	588,949
	1,101,978
Afloat	24,311
	1,087,837
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	471,000
	616,837
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 30th Feb., 1912	604,837
Difference since last week	+ 54,120

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The uncertainty regarding the coal strike, and negotiations which have taken place on same, have affected the Home markets during the past week. Fluctuations have occurred on favourable and unfavourable reports, but the situation remains unsettled though there are hopes of a complete arrangement being arrived at. Changes on the week are small, and operates are evidently chary of doing much business one way or the other until the outlook is quite settled. The markets close quiet. Spot sales in Liverpool have been small, but the Manchester market remains firm though not active. Now that the China question is settled are increased demand for Manchester goods may be expected from that quarter.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures Mar.	10·17	10·09	—·08
" May	10·35	10·25	—·10
Spot	10·50	10·40	—·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar	10·54	10·48	—·06
" May	10·59	10·50	—·09
Spot	10 7-16		
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar.	5·69	5·64	—·05
" June-July	5·70	5·65	—·05
Spot	5·94	5·88	—·06

Though there have been occasional slight fluctuations, the tendency of the local market during the week has been decidedly easier, and prices have given way. Hitherto rates have been maintained by the good demand which has existed for the Japanese markets both for ready and for forward delivery, but the withdrawal, even to a moderate extent, of this strengthening influence, has shown the innate weakness which under lay the accumulation of stocks formed by the recent heavy receipts. This combined with prospects of continued large receipts for a least another for height or so, and only very moderate off-take in ready cotton, have at last had an effect on prices. No doubt shipments to Japan for the month of March will be heavy, but the bulk of this business has already been covered by contracts, and there are indications that Japan has secured sufficient for the present. It remains to be seen whether a further drop in prices may not bring out fresh business with Europe, of which there is some probability, or induce Japan buyers to come in again at lower rates. Business in contracts during the week has been small, and good Broach the bears have been more in evidence. On the week Broach is about Rs. 13 lower and Oomras Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 lower; while Khandeish has declined about Rs. 13 and Southern styles Rs. 12 to Rs. 140 Bengals are only down Rs. 4, but there is absolutely no business in this description.

As above stated the demand for ready cotton has fallen off, and with some pressure to sell on the part of holders, rates have dropped Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 even for the best lots. Receipts for the week are 120,535 bales and the total receipts to date are 128,000 bales more than last year. Estimates of the total receipts into Bombay are now being increased to 2,250,000 bales.

LATER.

The market opened quiet at Rs. 270-71 for good Broach, but closes steadier with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on the opening rates.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	281	March
Good M G Broach	... "	273 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	284	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	281	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	"	277	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	"	274	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	261 2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	251	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	259	"
F. G. M. G. Bengal	"	241	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	275	April-May.
Good M. G. Westerns	"	281	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING:—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.	Steady
Estimated Sales	...	7,000	bales
Total Imports	...	34,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·66 +03	5·67 +03	5·68 +03
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·38 —03	5·68 —03	5·61 —02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·62 +02	5·60 +02	5·59 new position.

FREIGHTS.

Only a moderate business has been done during the past week.

GENOA:—The Rubattino S. N. Coy. booked in all about 1,000 tons July to November at 20s. seeds, 20s. 6d. wheat, 21s cotton. A line of about 3,600 tons has also been done for April, May, June, at 17s. 3d. light seeds; 19s. 3d. seeds and cotton; 21s. wheat. For March shipment 308 tons light seeds was done at 18s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES:—500 tons for March at 19s. 6d. light seeds; 20s. seeds cotton. 1,000 tons for July at 15s. 6d. seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK:—850 tons, (14 cwts. seeds). at 18s. 6d. April.

FIXTURES:—s.s. "Satumet" at 24s.; 24s. 6d. two ports. Option Havre, Dunkirk at 25s. s.s. "Korriemoor" fixed on the same terms. Both for March loading.

The market closes easier with few transactions passing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
During the week the tone of the market has been easier, though occasional fluctuations have taken place. Prices are about seven annas lower on the week for ready and about six annas per cwt lower for April-May. Arrivals here are increasing, and as the strike in Argentina is reported to have been settled a considerable quantity of seed will soon be on the market. The general opinion is still bearish, and a further decline is look for.
We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 3 0 B.T.
April-May ... ... " 11 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
We have had a quiet market during the past week and prices are easier all round both here and at Home. Little business has been done.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 9 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 7 14 0 "
WHEAT:—
The market has been quiet but steady with only a very moderate business passing. The Home markets have also been quiet but close steadier.
We quote:—
Ready White Pissi 85 p.c. ... Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
White Delhi Ap.-May ... " 5 4 6 "
POPPYSEED:—
There has been little change in prices during the past week.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 B. T.
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R. T.
GINGELLYSEED:—
Only slight fluctuations have again occurred and a moderate business has been put through. Closing rates are as under.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Mughi... ... " 54 8 0
Red Jubbulpore ... " 52 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 47 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 57 8 0
CASTORSEED:—
A quiet market with little doing.
We quote:—
Forward... ... ... Rs. 7 1 0 R. T.
COTTONSEED:—
This market has also been quiet with only a moderate business passing.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0 to Rs. 25 8 0
GROUNDNUTS:—
The market is steady though prices are a little easier.
We quote:—
Bold ... ...Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... ... " 40 0 0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	120,535 bales
Wheat	...	...	82,572 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	56,540 "
Rapeseed	...	...	11,348 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	30,641 "
Poppyseed	...	...	Nil
Groundnuts	...	...	63,743 "
Castorseed	...	...	51,251 "
Rice	...	...	97,137 "
Myrabollams	...	...	37,586 "
Cottonseed	...	...	144,941 "
Mowraseed	...	...	25 "
Gram	...	...	71,418 "
Joowar	...	...	10,941 "
Maize	...	...	40,644 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has had a very steady tone during the week and spinners have been asking higher prices. Only a small business has been done the higher rates asked having somewhat checked the demand which existed 10's have again been most in demand, but a few hundred bales of 12's, 16's and 20's have also changed hands. The market closes firm.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—There is a fair general demand in this market and prices are firm.

WHITE GOODS.—For these goods also there is a fair demand.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues quiet. Deliveries are very moderate. Forward business continues on a fairly good scale, the normal shipments being from August to November.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market continues quiet and the demand much as before. Home prices are advancing and consequently business is only being done moderately.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market remains quiet and prices in the Home market are steady.

DHOOTIES.—The market is steady and the demand very moderate. Home prices are very firm. Business is being done in goods for which distant shipment is offered.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows an advance of nearly 30 per ton in Copper. This has strengthened our market, but rupee rates show no change.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

The following are the quotations of the Standard Oil Company:—

		Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		3 14 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		3 4 0 per 2 tins. 3 14 0
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong.		

SHARES.

The market is steady and during the latter part of the week reports of better feelings in the Yarn markets have kept up the prices of mill shares also. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,767 1-2. Bank of India are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 65 1-2 X. D. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 51, Eastern Bank shares have improved to Rs. 82 C.D In Press Companies, Indian Colloaare quiet at Rs. 131 1-4; New Berars at Rs. 510 and New Mofussils at Rs. 905. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 885; Central Indias, after touching Rs. 1,940, have improved to Rs. 1,955; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,290; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 80; Davids have declined to Rs. 405; Empress to Rs. 2.0; Edward Sassoon have improved to Rs. 2,32 1-2; Fazulbhoys are unchanged at Rs. 275; Finlays have declined to Rs. 275; Khatau Makanji mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,020; Kohinoors, after touching Rs. 720, have advanced to Rs. 740, Laxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,400; Maneckjee Petit, after touching Rs. 2,405, have advanced to Rs. 2,445 for ready delivery. New Great Eastern are at and about Rs. 152 1-2. New City of Bombay are at Rs. 875. Phoenix have improved to Rs. 102 1-2. Sassoon Cotton mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 815, Sassoon Silk mill shares at Rs. 512 1-2; Southern Mahrattas at Rs. 98 3-4; Standards, after touching Rs. 420, have improved to Rs. 1,140; Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,300. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles have been put through at Rs. 91 1-2; Bombay Burmah Trading Company, at Rs. 562 1-2; Bombay E.S, and Tram Company, Limited ordinary shares at Rs. 149 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 175; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 2 2 1-2; and preference shares at Rs. 280; Central India Mining Company shares at Rs. 33 3-4; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 745; Shivrajpurs at Rs. 17 C.D.; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 73 1-2 to Rs. 74; preference shares at Rs. 166 and deferred shares at Rs. 123 to Rs. 129, Treschers are quiet at Rs. 490, the

Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, Limited ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 480 and preference shares to Rs. 250. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Companies, old issues have changed hands at Rs. 665; new issues at Rs. 644. Amritsar Patty at Rs. 127 1-2 C. D.; Tapty Valley at Rs. 520; Central Provinces at and about Rs. 36, Guzerat Railways at Rs. 61 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 10th February 1912 were Rs. 3,50 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 10th February 1912 Rs. 16,760.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—190 bales wool, N Shatow; 56 bales wool, V Tezpal; 275 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 199 tons oil cakes, the New Mofussil and Co; 15 bales wool, N Goculdas; 90 bales wool, E Lomas and Co; 210 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 11,664 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales wool, the Bombay and Co; 13 bales wool, B. Purshotamdas.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—150 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 90 cwts cattle fish, J M Sabumtoola; 1,000 cwts oil cakes, Tata Sons and Co; 36 cwts chutney, Treasher and Co; 90 cwts chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 11 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 14 bales woolen cuttings, A Meyer; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Kalli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Hoxby s—1,200 tons manganese ore, S Smith and Co.
Massilia s—985 cwts groundnuts, Kalli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 105 cwts gum, S K Khona; 1,000 cwts castorseed 6,00J cwts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Massilia s—200 casks skins C J Matheus and Co; 450 casks skins, Merico N Stein.

FOR BARCELONA.
Massilia s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner, and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Massilia s—52 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 6 cases dryfish, C F Vakil and Co; 3,003 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

FOR ANTWERP.
Bardistan s—55 bales cotton, S Framji and Co: 849 cwts maize, Kalli Bros: 993 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 62 3/4 bs indigo dye, M Ostermayer and Co; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.
Rinald s—10,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 4,700 cwt castorseed and 1,612 cwts cottonseeds, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BOSTON.
Massilia s—35 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HAMBURG.
Scharrfels s—448 bales cotton, Kalli Bros; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 105 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 1,319 cwts groundnuts, Kalli Bros; 330 bales cotton-fly and 100 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co; 30 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 100 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Scharrfels s—112 bales cotton, Kalli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Alga s—10 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Alga s—550 cwts linseed, M Sowji.

FOR HONGKONG.
Delta s—830 bales twist, G J David and Co; 1,500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist C Bamonjee and Co.
Tosa Maru s—1,000 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji 494 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
China s—545 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 1,500, bales twist, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.
China s—1,750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,455 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Delta s—1,275 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, G J David and Co; 150 bales twist C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Glenlyon s—308 bales cotton, N W Kesha; 500 bales cotton, O Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co., 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 900 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.
China s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Hollingsburst and Co.
Glenlyon s—300 bales cotton, Kalli Bros.

FOR MOJI.
Glenlyon s—1,075 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.
Glenlyon s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 17th Feb. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate receipts for week ending 17th Feb. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. including I. M. Ry. System	2791·34	2002800	11048100	13050900
A.-D.-O. Ry.	125·66	37700	220200	257900
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2900	16600	19,500
Total...	2957·29	2043400	11284900	13328300
Earnings for corresp'g. 7 days ending 17th Feb. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System	2791·34	1633843	9541039	11174942
A.-D.-O. Ry.	125·66	41206	184573	225779
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	2357	13715	15072
Total... G. I. P. R. Incg. I. M. R. System or A. D. O. R. Baran Kotah R.	2957·29	1677406	9738387	11415793
	.....	+365957	1507001	1875958
	.....	— 3606	+ 35837	+ 32121
	.....	+ 543	+ 3885	+ 4428

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th February on 915·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,05,000	Rs. 4,27,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	452	4	673
For previous 6 weeks of half year	11,51,000	25,28,300	23,570	37,62,870
Total for 7 weeks	13,56,000	29,55,300	27,570	43,98,870
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,08,379	4,80,034	3,660	6,40,093
Per mile of Ry.	218	455	4	677
Total to corresponding date	12,57,673	27,34,948	23,518	40,16,199

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 4,093
Increase to date ... Rs. 3,22,731

The

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

ALLEGED JOBBERY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

One will probably find the Government less eager to court inquiry into their spoils system when they realise that Unionists mean to see the master through. When urged last Session to give a return of all their appointments they prudently refused. It will be interesting to see if they persist in keeping back the information when the request is now repeated. Captain Pretyman Newman's letter in this morning papers gives a hint of what is to be found in one of the most luxuriant spheres of corruption. Ireland was already sufficiently in the grasp of the secret Order or Hibernians, and the distribution or jobs under the Insurance Act has been contrived so as to make its mastery absolute. There are quite a pack of "patriots" who will be in position to take philosophically the defeat of Home Rule.

MR. ASQUITH'S CONVICTIONS.

Mr. F. E. Smith's amendment to the address will give Ministers a chance of reconciling their treatment of the Constitution with common honesty. They gained a majority from the country on their undertaking to reconstruct the Second Chamber, and they now decline to do so until they have carried through all their own measures. Mr. Asquith, as usual, is committed to a programme on which his own censure has been the most severe. Two years ago he said that the complete settlement of the Upper House did not brook delay, and that without reconstruction it could not act as a genuine Second Chamber." But Fate seems to have decreed that wherever Mr. Asquith has declared a settled conviction he shall be compelled to float it. Quite apart from the derelictions of Ministers, Unionists must keep the Constitutional problem to the front. They have suffered severely from the lack of an explicit constructive policy. They will suffer again if they let the matter drift from intellectual indolence or moral slackness. The clear and vigorous advocacy of an elective Second Chamber would sweep away the last fragments of prejudice in the country, and leave them the only party with genuine democracy inscribed upon its banners.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

"He would not go into the vexed question of sex. They would hear a great deal about that. He would leave that for the moment where it was." What a world of pathos in these sentences of Mr. Asquith to the Trade Union deputation! "Mum's the word," and the only word that can keep the premier out of hot water upon Votes for women. He may well wish to leave the matter where it is. But the practical question is whether it will leave Mr. Asquith where he is.

PRINCE OF WALES'S EDUCATION.

It is now part of the accepted education of the heir to the British Throne that he should enter as a student at Oxford, and the Prince of Wales goes to Magdalen next Michaelmas Term. His Royal Highness will, it is to be hoped, reside in the college, and not away from it, as did the Prince of Wales of half a century ago—one of Queen Victoria's very few mistakes. For the Genius of Oxford is in its colleges, and particularly in so famous and beautiful a college as that associated for ever with the names of Wolsey Hampden, and Joseph Addison.

CORRUPTION IN UNION PARLIAMENT.

Those who point to South Africa as an illustration of the blessings of Home Rule hat better give their close attention to the present Corruption debate in the House of Assembly. Sir Starr Jameson only repeats what is notorious when he alludes to the "universal dissatisfaction, unrest, and distrust" aroused by the perversion of patronage. Englishmen have been discharged wholesale from the Civil Service on grounds of "economy;" but only to make room for Dutch proteges, and certain public Departments reek with nepotism and scandal. And those who know Ireland best know that the same degradation would await the public service under a Ministry of Molly Maguires.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCE HEARER.

There is a human touch in the appointment of a "Grievance Hearer" by the London and North-Western Railway. This official will lend his ear to all kinds of smaller complainants, and assuage them where a few deft touches can do so. He should be able to relieve the Conciliation Board of much work, for boards are slow—and sometimes wooden—and an individual can often act promptly and with a healing grace. Half the discord in modern industry springs from the depressing impersonality of everything. The "Grievance Hearer" is an institution that should spread rapidly among wise employers.

THE "CHINESE COLOSSUS".

Yuan Shih-kai is, for the moment at any rate, the Chinese Colossus, on whose discretion the destinies of four hundred millions of people depend. If he is able to read them and their needs with sufficient perception, he has the chance of earning a place in history that has no analogue. Having been unanimously chosen by the Assembly at Nanking as Provisional President of the Republic, it now rests with him to show whether he can bring North and South into genuine concord. He would probably seal his own acceptance by consenting to make Nanking the capital—a truer Chinese metropolis than Peking, and right upon the arteries of life and commerce. At any rate, China for many years will be very much what he makes it in the next month or two.

LATE SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

In a few words of perfect dignity the late Sir George Lewis closes the mouth of scandal and importunity. His will assures us that he never kept a diary, and that his professional secrets perish with him. It makes us think of Lord Aston dumping on the shores of Lethe all the learning he might have unloaded into print, but, whereas with Aston silence was a deprivation to mankind, in Lewis it was a crowning virtue. Sensational publishers and prurient readers may gnash their teeth, but many an anxious client will bless Sir George's memory. For nearly half a century his dingy office in Ely-place was known as Society's confessional, and it now deserves the name more than ever. For the seal of confession is to cover the Sins of Society's and the great lawyer will sleep none the worse in death for having assured so many who survive him of sounder sleep in life.

HACKNEYED PLATFORM PHRASES.

Public speakers in this country, no less than in America, will smile, perhaps a little whimsically, at the agitation which Mr. Grenville Kleiser is organizing against "hackneyed phrases" on the platform. We all know those hackneyed phrases. In the highest days of oratory, the Athens crowd knew them, and had a disconcerting way of anticipating them in a loud roar, spoiling many a tag and "cliche." They have helped many a lame orator over a stile, but who can climb a stile with dignity? For example, the "I rise with diffidence—" with which he seeks to cover what might be an unpleasing cocksureness; the "Well, now—" with which he seeks artistically to pass from one branch of his subject to another; and the "It is hardly necessary to say—" with which he oils the road to saying a great deal. Mr. Kleiser comes down very heavily on all these. And there are many other stereotyped inelegancies which call for Hamlet's "Oh, reform it altogether." For instance, have we not all, at one time or another squirmed under "I have one other thing to say, and that is this!"

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Force of habit will do much; but it would hardly bring a man to incur breach of promise damages a second time to the same plaintiff. A vacillating temperament and recurrent affection would be the most creditable explanation; but the sordid aspect of the second "Grafton v. Brockhurst" is too obvious. Brockhurst, caretaker, was so insistent upon getting back the £28 paid to Miss Grafton, seamstress, for his first breach, that Serjeant Bazfuz would certainly have talked once more of serpents and sappers and miners. According to Brockhurst, he actually made repayment of the £28 a condition of re-engagement. According to Miss Grafton, he only mentioned it shortly thereafter, and her letters show a prudent determination to get safely married first. So Brockhurst backed out again, with the result that £28 has followed the £28. We advise him not to sap and mine for the £53.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, we would test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does exactly what it professes to do—IT RENOVATES AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities' from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1903"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
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THE FIRST
AND
ONLY FIRM
Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
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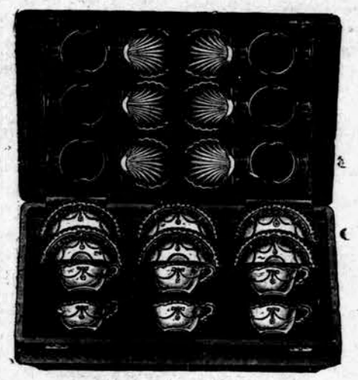
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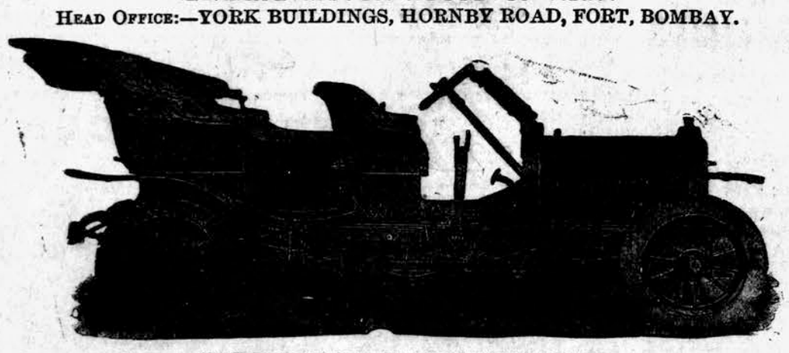

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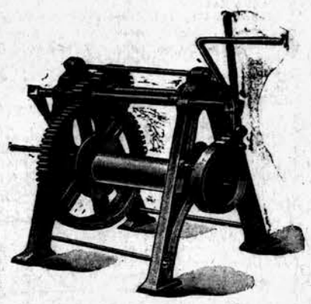

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